Cambria Freeman.

H. A. McPIKE, Editor and Publisher. "HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE." Terms, $2 per year, in advance.

VOLUME XII. EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1878. NUMBER 34.

C. SIMON & CO.,
ALTOONA, PA.,
BEFORE BUYING ELSEWHERE!

GRAND DRY GOODS SALE
—FOR THE NEXT—
30 DAYS.

Stair Carpets, 7, 15, 25, 35c.
Good Hemp Carpet, yard wide, 15, 18, 20.
Good Ingrain Carpet, 25, 35, 45c.
Oil Cloths for Tables and Floors, 20, 30, 40, 45c.
Window Shades, 30 cts. per Roll.
Window Shade Fixtures, Very Cheap.
Oil Blinds, with Gilt Borders, $1.50 per pair.
Linen Suits and Ulsters, at 10 to 50 per cent. reduction.

DRESS GOODS At Wonderful Low Prices.

Ladies' and Children's Hats, 5 cts. and upward.
Also, Corsets, Ribbons, Rushings, &c., which will be slaughtered for the next 30 days.
Our Black Cashmere cannot be excelled in quality or price.

☞ Don't miss this opportunity, but come now and bring your cash, as we don't sell on credit.

C. SIMON & CO.,
11th Ave. & 12th St., Altoona.
S. B. CORN, Salesman.

TEETH
EXTRACTED POSITIVELY WITHOUT PAIN!
—BY—
DR. QUINCY A. SCOTT,
278 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Many of hers claim that they extract painlessly and often fail, but Dr. Quincy A. Scott is always successful, and his own absolutely safe anæsthetic is as harmless as water and can be safely taken by old and young, and people in every condition of health.—*Pittsburgh Dispatch.*

It will pay those who fear pain to visit Dr. Scott, if only to get their teeth out, and those who want artificial teeth can get the finest in the world, equaling his specimens which took the Centennial Medal and Diploma, at the lowest possible prices for first-class work. The Doctor also makes a specialty of painless filling, and his new patent "White Gold" filling equals pure gold and costs less than half as much.

State NORMAL School,
INDIANA, PA.

THE WINTER TERM OF TWENTY-SIX WEEKS —WILL OPEN—
Monday, Sept. 9, '78,

TERMS—$5.00 PER WEEK,

Including Tuition, Boarding, Room, Heat, Light and Washing. Music extra. Best Normal School Building in the State. Facilities in every respect equal to any Normal School in the United States. Students may enter at any time during the term.

For particulars, send for catalogue to
JOHN H. FRENCH, L. L. D., Principal.

LEATHER
—AND—
RUBBER BELTING

RUBBER HOSE; RUBBER PLUMBAGO, ASBESTOS, ITALIAN AND HEMP PACKING; LACE LEATHER, ENGINE OILS.

And Mill Supplies Generally.
WAREHOUSE and OFFICE,
No. 108 Water Street, Pittsburgh.
THORP & CO.
March 22, 1878.-1y.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.—Estate of JOHN BRADLEY, dec'd. Letters of administration on the estate of John Bradley, late of Loretto borough, Cambria county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, who hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate that payment must be made without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
MARY ANN BRADLEY, Adm'x.
Loretto, Sept. 6, 1878.-6t.

TOUCH NOT!—All persons are hereby cautioned against molesting or in any way interfering with the following described property, which has been bought by me and left with Mrs. Mary McGonigle during my pleasure: 1 cook stove, 1 heating stove, 6 cushioned chairs, 1 cushioned rocking chair, 2 common rocking chairs, 6 common chairs, 26 cane-seated chairs, 2 bureaus, 2 stands, 1 tete-a-tete, and 2 bedsteads and bedding.
ANNA B. McGONIGLE.
Lilly's, Sept. 6, 1878.-3t.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Adam J. Stoltz, of Carrolltown borough, has made to me a deed of voluntary assignment, in trust for the benefit of creditors; and that I have accepted of the trust. All persons indebted to the said assignor are hereby notified to make immediate payment to me, and those having claims against him will present the same duly authenticated for payment without delay. JULIUS STICH.
Aug. 23, 1878.-6t. Assignee of Adam J. Stoltz.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Estate of JOHN McHUGH, dec'd. Having been granted letters testamentary on the estate of John McHugh, late of Munster township, Cambria county, deceased, the undersigned hereby calls upon all persons indebted to said estate to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same should present them duly substantiated for settlement.
THOMAS D. POWER, Executor.
Munster Twp., Sept. 6, 1878.-6t.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the Marble manufacturing business, under the firm name of Wilkinson & O'Friel, has expired by limitation. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them in proper shape for settlement.
JAMES WILKINSON,
H. T. O'FRIEL.
Loretto, Sept. 6, 1878.-3t.

T. W. DICK, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in front room of T. J. Lloyd's new building, Centre street. All manner of legal business attended to satisfactorily, and collections a specialty. [10-14.-tf.

THE GREAT ALTOONA
Clothing Depot
WILL SUPPLY YOU WITH AN
All-Wool COAT for $1.75,
Well worth four times the amount;
A Man's Suit, lined throughout, for $3.50
—Cheap at Six Dollars.
A PAIR MEN'S HEAVY PANTS FOR 65 CTS.
A Pair Men's Overalls for 25c.
A Suit of Heavy Underclothing for 50c.
A Good Calico Shirt for 25c.
MEN'S HATS AND CAPS
FROM FORTY CENTS UP.
Trunks and Satchels
From Seventy Five Cents Up.
Cents' FURNISHING GOODS
—THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY.
LADIES' FANCY GOODS, MILLINERY GOODS, LINEN SUITS, PARASOLS, &c.,
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, OIL AND PAPER BLINDS,
Down to the Lowest Notch in Price.

☞ It is such low prices as above quoted that attract such large crowds to this CHEAP CASH STORE, and ought to convince every person that money can be saved by dealing with

CHAS. SIMON, 1307 Eleventh Ave.,
Opposite Elsey's Merchant Tailor Shop,
Altoona, Pa.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of *Vend. Expon.* and *Alias Vend. Expon.*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Hotel of Conrad Raab, in the borough of Johnstown, on

Saturday, October 5th, 1878,

at 2 O'CLOCK, P. M., the following real estate, to wit:

ALL the right, title and interest of Henry Y. Shaffer, of, in and to a lot of ground situated in the village of Scalp Level, Cambria county, Pa., fronting on the Johnstown and Scalp Level Turnpike, adjoining lot of John Crist on one side and lot of G. Bantley on the other side, having thereon erected a two story plank house, now in the occupancy of John Scese. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of John Fenlon.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of Herman Paul of, in and to a lot of ground situate in Wilmore borough, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lot of Neil Dugan on the south, Arthur Cullen on the east, — street on the west, and an alley on the north, having thereon erected a two-story frame house, not now occupied. Taken in execution to be sold at the suit of Sylvester Paul, for use of John Geis.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of P. F. Shaffer, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situate in Taylor township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of J. C. Boles, Henry Geoghenour, and the Cambria Iron Co., containing 9½ acres, more or less having thereon erected a log house, now in the occupancy of David Hendrick. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Joseph Brooks and Mary, his wife.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid when the property is knocked down, and the remaining two-thirds *before* the confirmation of the deed.
JOHN RYAN, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, Sept. 10, 1878.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

HAVING an ambition to pay my debts, I will sell as much of the following described real estate as will be necessary for the purpose, viz:

No. 1. A PIECE OR PARCEL OF IMPROVED LAND situate in the West Ward of the Borough of Ebensburg, containing 7½ acres, having thereon erected a two story double Dwelling House.

No. 2. A SQUARE OF GROUND situate in the West Ward of the Borough of Ebensburg, bounded by Lloyd street, West street, Ogle street and Spruce alley, having thereon erected a double Frame Dwelling House and a Frame Stable.

No. 3. A LOT OF GROUND situate in the West Ward of the Borough of Ebensburg, fronting on Lloyd street, and adjoining the Foundry.

No. 4. A PIECE OF GROUND situate in the West Ward of the Borough of Ebensburg, bounded by Turple e, Lloyd street and West street, containing about one acre.

No. 5. A PIECE OR PARCEL OF IMPROVED LAND situate in Cambria township (near Ebensburg), bounded by the Clay Pike, land of Edward Owens and John Kirschner, containing 10 acres and 63 perches.

No. 6. A PIECE OR PARCEL OF UNIMPROVED LAND situate in Cambria township (at Beulah), bounded by the Beulah road, land of Joseph Wilman, Heirs of James and Geo. Mills, and others, containing 62 acres and 85 perches.

No. 7. A TRACT OF LAND situate in Blacklick township, known as the "John Gillan" farm, containing about 123 acres, having thereon erected a Stone Dwelling House and a Frame Barn. There is a coal bank opened on the premises.

Where the above property will admit of division, it will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.
WM. KITTELL.
Ebensburg, May 31, 1878.-tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of *Vend. Expon.*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House in Ebensburg, on TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8th, 1878, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following real estate, to wit:

ALL the right, title and interest of John Kelly, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situated in Jackson township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of John Ager, David Rogers, and others, containing 120 acres, more or less, about 35 acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected a log house and log barn, now in the occupancy of John Kelly. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of John J. Kelly, for use of George Wehn, sr.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid when the property is knocked down, and the remaining two-thirds *before* the confirmation of the deed.
JOHN RYAN, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, Sept. 10, 1878.

VALUABLE FARM
—AT—
PRIVATE SALE!

The undersigned offer at private sale the following described FARM, situated in Summerhill township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of Geo. Settlemyer, John M'Cormick, and others, containing **160 Acres**, be the same more or less, 100 of which are under good cultivation, the balance wood-land—all underlaid with minerals.

The improvements are a FRAME HOUSE, with good well and pump at the door, BASK BARN, Corn Crib, and other outbuildings, with running water for stock. A good bearing Orchard on the premises. The Farm is within sight of the P. C. R. R and two miles from Wilmore Station.

☞ This can be made a desirable home. Land of good quality, and will be sold on EASY TERMS. For further information and terms, address
SUSAN SAHM,
M. O. T. SAHM.
New Berlin, Union Co., Pa., Aug. 12, 1878.-6t.*

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Estate of THOMAS HERTZOG, dec'd. Whereas letters testamentary on the estate of Thomas Hirtzog, late of Carroll township, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent will make known the same without delay to
LEWIS J. BEARER, Executor.
Susquehanna Twp., Sept. 10, 1878.-6t.

The Broken Dam on the Penobscot.

Have you heard the news from Maine?
How a dam broke loose in Maine,
And the mass of water pent up so long—
The garnered results of the rain
And the brooks that come down to the plain—
Burst through the barrier, costly and strong,
Not stopping to wait or to dilly daily.
And rushed with resistless force
In a straight and triumphant course,
All over and through the Penobscot valley?

How things are torn up in Maine,
And fearfully mixed in Maine!
The golden bowl is broken at last,
And the power and prestige of Blaine,
The Republican hand and brain,
Like autumn leaves to the wind are cast,
And little Eugene sits down in sorrow,
And Hamlin is tearing his hair,
Too crazy to pray or to swear,
As he grieves for the past and fears for the morrow.

Now, what was the matter in Maine?
The people were weary in Maine
Of men of false hearts and hands unclean.
Too long had they borne their pain,
Implored and protested in vain,
And at last they determined to smash the machine;
To suddenly break it and crush it and scatter
The fragments so high and so low,
That all of the neighbors should know
That a storm of popular wrath was the matter.

The dam has been broken in Maine,
The waters burst forth in Maine,
The noise of the roaring was heard afar,
And the autumn fields of grain
Of Hamlin and Hale and Blaine
Were swept as if by the besom of war.
Let this to the land be a sign and a token;
The word that is uttered is said—
Let the dead be content to be dead,
And let the machine that is broken stay broken!
—*N. Y. Sun.*

THE MAINE RUIN.

A blast came out of the woods of pine—
Not a whirlwind fierce and strong,
Not a cyclone bowling along,
But a blast by the people blown,
That searched with feelers keen and fine
For the friends of Fraud, for Hayes's own;
And in its track, 'mid the ruined throng,
Poor little Eugene lies prone.
—*N. Y. Sun.*

THE MAMMOTH CAVE.

SOME OF THE MIGHTY WONDERS HIDDEN IN THE BOWELS OF THE EARTH.

From a long and well-written account, published in the Connellsville *Monitor*, of the recent visit of the Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia Press Association to the world-renowned Mammoth Cave, in Kentucky, we make the following copious extracts:

"The entrance to this cave was at one time through what is now known as Dickson's Cave, entrance to which is located about half a mile and its terminus within a few feet from the present entrance to the Mammoth Cave, which was formed by the falling in of the cave at this point, leaving an entrance to the latter cave while it entirely closed up the former. The voice of a person at the end of Dickson's Cave can be distinctly heard at the mouth of the Mammoth Cave. Just within the entrance each person was furnished with a lamp by one of the guides. Taking up the line of march we passed through the iron gate, a few rods from the entrance, thence through a narrow walled passage appropriately called 'The Narrows,' emerging into a large chamber called 'The Rotunda,' the ceiling of which is one hundred feet in height, and its diameter one hundred and seventy-five feet. The floor is strewn with the remains of vats, water pipes and other materials used by the salt-petre miners in 1812-14, the wood of which shows no signs of decay. To the right leads off an avenue of about half a mile in length, at the entrance of which small cottages were built, a number of years ago, for the occupancy of persons afflicted with the consumption, under the impression that they would be benefitted by the uniform temperature of the cave. The idea was the result of a total misconception of the nature of the disease. Instead of improving they grew rapidly worse. Three of them died there and the majority of those who remained any length of time died shortly after quitting the cave. Passing on to the left under huge overhanging cliffs, which closely resemble the cliffs of the Kentucky river, after which they are named, we enter the 'Methodist Church,' which is eighty feet in diameter and about forty feet high.—Here, from a ledge of rocks about twenty-five feet in height, constituting a natural pulpit, the gospel was expounded more than sixty years ago, and the benches, or logs, occupy the same positions as when first placed here. A short distance further and the 'Giant's Coffin' is reached. It is a huge rock detached from the side of the avenue against which it rests, and at the point from which it is viewed presents a striking resemblance to a gigantic coffin. A short distance beyond the 'Giant's Coffin' several curious figures are distinguishable on the ceilings—first, the figure of an ant eater, then a well defined group of figures termed the 'Giant, Wife and Child.' These are in a sitting posture, and the giant appears to be in the act of tossing the child to the giantess. Still further on the figure of a colossal mammoth is discernable. These figures are composed of black gypsum, which rests on a background of white limestone. After commenting upon these portraits of nature, we passed on to the 'Star Chamber' which is one of the most attractive parts of the cave. It is sixty feet in height, seventy in width, and about five hundred in length. The ceiling is composed of black gypsum, studded with innumerable white points, which by the dim light presented a striking resemblance to stars. In the far extremity of this chamber a large mass of the gypsum has become detached from the roof, leaving bare a large white spot, which is called the comet. The guide here took our lamps and descended behind a ledge of rocks, by which a cloud was made to pass over the ceiling, and so perfect was the illusion that it needed but the flash of lightning and the roar of thunder to convince us that a storm was approaching. The guide then disappeared with the lamps through a lower archway, leaving us in total darkness, but at length reappeared at the other extremity of the chamber, holding the lights in advance, which, as he slowly elevated them, produced the illusion of the rising sun. From the 'Star Chamber' we passed through the 'Floating Cloud Room,' so called from the resemblance which its ceiling bears to floating clouds. Next we enter 'Procter's Arcade,' three quarters of a mile in length, one hundred feet in width, and forty five in height. The walls are vertical and look as though they had been chiseled out of the solid rock. From the S bend we emerge into 'Wright's Rotunda.' This chamber is four hundred feet in diameter and from ten to forty-five feet in height. It is wonderful that the ceiling here has strength to sustain itself, since we are assured that it is only about fifty feet from the surface. Not far from this point the main cave terminates abruptly in a mass of rocks that have fallen from above. It is supposed that this is not the end of the cave, but that it is closed at this point in the same manner as Dickson's cave was terminated, and that the obstructing rock would open a communication with a cave of the same size as the one we are attempting to describe."

Of the "Long Route," which, as our readers have already been informed, was traversed by the editorial excursionists and their lady and gentlemen friends on the following day, August 23d, the same writer has this to say:

"Having secured our lamps, we marched forward through the main cave until we arrived at the 'Giant's Coffin.' Here we left the main cave and passed through the 'Deserted Chamber' into the 'Wooden Bowl Cave,' which receives its name from the fact that a wooden bowl, such as was used by the Indians in early times, was found therein when it was first discovered. Descending from here a steep declivity and a pair of narrow steps, called the 'Steps of Time,' we entered 'Martha's Palace,' a short distance from which is a spring of clear, potable water. Further onward we reach 'Side-saddle Pit, which is ninety feet in depth, and over which is a dome of fifty feet in height. We next halted at the 'Bottomless Pit,' which, however, is not bottomless, measuring one hundred and seventy-five feet in depth. There are several avenues leading from the bottom. 'Shelby's Dome,' sixty feet in height, rests directly over this pit. Passing under a low archway, termed the 'Valley of Humility, we arrived at the 'Scotchman's Trap,' through which we descended. The trap is a circular opening about five feet in diameter, over which is suspended a huge rock, which if it were to fall, would completely close the avenue leading in this direction. The next point of interest is 'Fat Man's Misery,' a narrow, tortuous passage, fifty yards in length, which appears to have been cut out of the solid rock by the mechanical action of the water. The lower part of the passage varies in width from a foot and a half to three feet, and the upper part from four to ten feet, while its height varies from four to eight feet. Editors never being troubled with a superabundance of the adipose tissue, all succeeded in getting through the passage, from whence we emerged into a roomy chamber, most appropriately named 'Great Relief,' which varies in width from forty to sixty feet, and in height from five to twenty feet. There is an avenue called 'Bunyan's Way,' which passes directly over 'Great Relief' and enters it a short distance from 'Fat Man's Misery.' The next avenue is called 'River Hall,' and extends to the 'River Styx.' To the right of this hall is situated 'Bacon Chambers,' so called from the numerous small masses of rock which project from the ceiling, in size and appearance closely resembling bacon hams. About forty feet below the terrace, which leads to the 'Natural Bridge,' is a collection of water fitly called the 'Dead Sea,' from its gloomy appearance. We next arrived at the 'River Styx,' which is about one hundred and fifty yards in length, from fifteen to forty in width, and varies in depth from thirty to forty feet. It is said to have subterranean communication with the other rivers of the cave. Spanning this river, and about thirty feet above it, is the 'Natural Bridge.' Moving forward, we pass 'Lake Lethe,' a body of water one hundred and fifty yards long, ten to forty feet wide, and varying from three to thirty feet in depth, and traversing the sandy floor of 'Great Walk,' an avenue five hundred yards in length, and forty feet in height, whose ceiling presents a striking resemblance to cumulous clouds, at length arrive at the principal stream of water in the cave, 'Echo River.' This stream extends from 'Great Walk' to 'Silsiman's Avenue,' a distance of three-quarters of a mile, and varies in width from twenty to two hundred feet, and in depth from ten to thirty feet. This river connects with Green river by a subterranean passage near the commencement of the last named avenue. When Green river is rising, Echo river runs in the direction of 'Great Walk;' when falling the course sets in the opposite direction. When the waters of Green river flow into Echo river at a temperature higher than that of the cave, a fog is produced, which, in point of density, is said to rival those off the banks of Newfoundland. A rise of eighteen feet in the Echo river, which occurs during a freshet in the Green river, shuts off all communication with the rear part of the cave. An exploring party at one time happened to be beyond the river when one of these freshets occured, and, on returning, found themselves penned in, with no avenue of escape. They were there imprisoned for four days, when the waters subsided and they escaped. Among the curiosities of the cave are the eyeless fish and craw-fish of this river. The former are viviparous, and they prey upon each other. They resemble the common catfish in shape, but they rarely exceed eight inches in length. They have rudiments of eyes, but no optic nerve, and are therefore incapable of being affected by the most intense light. Ordinary fish and craw fish are sometimes washed into the cave from Green river; frogs are also sometimes washed in in the same manner, and may be heard croaking to the sound of their own voices.

"Embarking in flat-bottomed boats, we were ferried over Echo river and landed at 'Silliman's Avenue.' This avenue is a mile and a half in length, extending to the 'Pass of El Ghor.' It varies in height from twenty to forty feet, and in width from twenty to two hundred feet. The walls and ceiling are rugged and water-worn, and the avenue is undoubtedly of recent formation as compared with other parts of the cave. The 'Pass of El Ghor' resembles 'Silliman's Avenue,' but the cliffs composing its walls present a far more wild and rugged appearance. It is about two miles long. There are many objects of interest in these two avenues, but space will not admit of any further mention. From the pass we climbed up a ladder and through a narrow hole, emerging in 'Martha's Vineyard,' so called from the stalactite nobules, in size and appearance closely resembling grapes, which stud the walls and ceiling. From here we proceeded to 'Washington Hall,' where we found dinner awaiting us. This hall is sixty feet wide, twenty high and one hundred in length; and it being the point generally reached at noon, is always selected for dining and filling the lamps, oil in quantities being kept here for the latter purpose. From this point to the end of the cave—that is, so far as visitors are allowed to go—is without doubt the prettiest part of the cave. Large, roomy chambers follow each other in quick succession, and numerous stalactic formations line the ceilings with alabaster flowers of every conceivable variety and indescribable beauty. 'Cleveland's Cabinet,' which is entered from 'Washington Hall,' is especially beautiful in this respect. Proceeding through several chambers, we come into 'Groghan's Hall,' which constitutes the end of the long route. At the end of this hall is the 'Maelstrom,' a pit two hundred feet in depth and twenty feet in width. There are avenues leading off from the bottom, but they have been imperfectly explored, and visitors go no further. A peculiar species of rat is said to be found in this hall, as well as in other parts of the cave, which resembles in some respects the Norway rat, although the cave rat is larger. Cave crickets and lizards are also found here. Indeed the abundance of animal life at this point, as compared with other parts of the Cave, would seem to indicate a place of egress not far away.

"After securing a memento from this spot, we retraced our steps to Echo river, where the tedious wait to be transported to 'Great Walk' was relieved by vocal music, some of which was elegantly rendered, and at this point sounded peculiarly sweet. At length the boats appeared and we were slowly ferried over the stream. Here a party of eighteen ladies and gentlemen, your correspondent among the number, becoming impatient because of the non-appearance of a guide, undertook and successfully found our way out of the cave—a rash act and one which we would not advise any one to imitate. An interesting fact to contemplate is the respiratory system of the cave. It breathes once a year. That is to say, in the summer, when the temperature of the external air is higher than that of the cave, which is at all times 59 degrees, a current of air sets the latter to the former. In the winter time, or when the outside temperature is lower than that of the cave, the order is reversed, and the cave makes an inspiration. When the temperature both in and out of the cave is the same, no motion of air is visible at the mouth.

"It must be understood before we quit the subject, that anything like a description of the cave has not been attempted. Such an effort would fill many columns. It has been computed that the avenues fully explored and open to visitors, to say nothing of those imperfectly explored, exceed one hundred miles in length. The beauty, sublimity and grandeur of the cave, to be appreciated, must be seen. No bare description can awaken these emotions. We reached the outer air at sunset, and partook of a hearty supper at the hotel."

A ROMANCE OF THE CAVE.

W. U. Hensel, Esq., of the Lancaster *Intelligencer*, who has been furnishing his paper with a series of very interesting letters descriptive of the cities, towns, etc., visited by the excursionists and the sights seen on the way to, from and while at the Mammoth Cave, concludes his entertaining description, in said journal of the 12th inst., of the wonderful sights to be seen on the "Short Route," with the following story of a romantic wedding which took place in the cave a few years ago:

I have said there was a romance connected with the Gothic Chapel. We were told many stories of it; none of them so complete and satisfactory as this, which I take the liberty of copying from the journal of a friend who visited the cave in 1869, and whose experience has been printed for private distribution:

About two years ago there lived a family, which until the time of which I write, had remained an unbroken circle with nothing to disturb the blissful serenity of their home life; but, as misfortunes never come singly, the old adage was, in this instance, verified by the sudden illness and death of the head of the family, followed, very soon after, by the decease of his cherished wife.

For some time previous to the occurrence of these sad events, there had been two suitors for the hand of Elinor, the eldest daughter. They had vied with each other in their unceasing attentions, while each had flattered himself that he was receiving the greatest share of favor from his fair mistress; but, as we shall see, she smiled upon one with her face and upon the other with her heart. One of these young men, named George, was the son of very wealthy parents, who, upon his attaining his majority, had given him his portion of their estate, and it was no meagre one, as he was the only child. He possessed every luxury that the imagination could devise or the lips command, and, consequently, was vain of his wealth and constant in his attendance at the gaming table. Notwithstanding these faults, he was extremely handsome and possessed of a good deal of genius, quite a beau among the ladies and a devotee to their society. He escorted them to all places of amusement, had them to drive with him in his handsome carriage, and behind his latest "pair," and passed five nights out of every week at parties, &c. He was what might have been termed "a good-looking city fop."

Frank, Elinor's other admirer, was a steady, industrious young man, who, with his father's assistance, had just opened a small business on his own account. He was prospering by his continued and untiring labor. He was the possessor of a noble countenance, a generous heart and a graceful, winning address. He was vastly superior to his wealthy, but indolent rival, in point of physical development, being finely formed and bearing himself with a dignified and manly carriage. Elinor, although, in her heart she appreciated his manly virtue and unobtrusive attachment, which had already won her love, had not dared to discard his rival for fear of wounding her kind and indulgent parents, whose wish it was to secure for her wealth and position by an alliance with him.

It had been six weeks since her father died and now her mother lay upon her death-bed. Before expiring she extorted a promise from her daughter never to marry Frank "any where upon the surface of the green earth." After the funeral had taken place she retired to a country town in Ohio, with a hope of recovering from the shock occasioned by her sudden bereavement.

Not many weeks passed before George came, and, seeing in what a desolate and lonely position she was placed, offered her a home, and wealth beyond her most extravagant conceptions. Like a true-spirited girl she refused his kindness, prompted by pity for her misfortunes, and remained in entire seclusion.

In another month, however, Frank, whose delicate and sympathetic letters she had enjoyed so much since her mother's death, came to the village in which she was living, and told her the old, old story of his undying affection, and the long-hoped-for happiness of calling her his own. Without hesitating she confessed "frankly" her long attachment and the inexpressible joy of this unexpected moment.

Elinor, in the secrets of her own heart, had formed a plan to avoid, and yet comply with, her promise to her mother; and it was nothing more than *to be married underground!* So, now that every obstacle was removed, which could deter her from executing this plan, she collected all her valuables and started in company with Frank for the Mammoth Cave. Upon their arrival they proceeded at once to the house of the resident minister, and engaged his services for the morrow. The guides learning of the event that was to take place, and hearing it rumored about the hotel that the ceremony was to be performed in the Gothic chapel, illuminated the room by hanging lamps and impromptu chandeliers all around the walls, and from the ceiling of the chapel. The bride elect was unconscious of all these preparations, so that when the little procession, with the minister at its head, wound the last sharp bend in the avenue they were welcomed by a dazzle of light from torches and lamps and a wedding march executed with fine effect by the band from the hotel.

There is a picturesque, natural pulpit formed by the union of stalactites and stalagmites, that occupies the most prominent position in the chamber, being just in the centre of the smooth floor. Here the minister stood when he pronounced them "man and wife."

The guides who were present at the ceremony declare that it was the most effecting and solemn scene they had ever witnessed. The novelty and romance of the surroundings were such as to make the reminiscence of this occasion one of a lifetime. The bride and groom stood a few feet in front of the natural stone altar, with heads reverently bowed, until the wedding ring was placed on the bride's finger, when the groom, bending over that fragile form, imprinted a warm kiss upon the upturned lips. At this moment there arose a jubilant shout from those who had been the silent spectators of this impressive scene, and the band struck up an inspiriting air, that echoed strangely along the vaulted ceiling of the chapel.

After receiving the congratulations of their new-made friends, the happy pair left the cave followed by a noisy crowd of people who *would* praise, too loudly, the modesty of the bride and the manliness of the groom. We noticed where the ceiling had been blackened by the smoke from the lamps that had been suspended from it.

A NOVEL PROCEEDING.

A WOMAN WANTS HER CHILDREN ILLEGITIMATIZED TO MARRY AGAIN.

A proceeding novel in this country has just terminated in New York. Before the war of the rebellion James Hill, son of one of the richest planters and cotton merchants in the South, met at New York one Louisa Du Saule, daughter of a rich merchant of New Orleans. They were married by Archbishop Hughes, in 1859, and lived in great magnificence, their winters being spent in the South, their summers at Northern watering places. The war ruined Hill. His princely fortune was swept out of existence, and his wife and their three children found refuge with her father, who, anticipating the storm, converted his resources into cash, and took up his residence in France. The result was estrangement between husband and wife. In 1874 madam sought, but was denied, a divorce in New York. She was more successful in New Jersey. Having a suitor for her hand in France, she would be glad to marry, but her Church forbids an alliance, and she sought of the Pope an annulment of her former marriage, alleging that the Archbishop had used an improper formula, her husband being a Protestant. Upon this allegation of error she bases her hope of illegitimatizing her children in order to be free to marry again. The Pope referred the papers to Cardinal McCloskey for inquiry into the facts. The manner of the inquiry was as follows:

"The court, which was composed of Vicar General Quinn, Rev. Dr. McGlynn, and Father Farrell, the Cardinal's Secretary, met in the ecclesiastical residence in July. The greatest formality was observed. The members of the court wore their full vestments. Vicar General Quinn was president judge. The Rev. Dr. McGlynn was designated as vindicator, or counsel for the Church, and the Rev. Father Farrell was secretary. Mr. Hill was present as a witness, but had no lawyers. He only opposed the annulling of the marriage because it would make the children illegitimate. Mrs. Hill was not present, but was represented by the Count Fillibetti, a Roman lawyer, who bears a resemblance to Shakspeare's picture, and is, it is said, an orator in his own language, but he cannot speak English. The form of proceeding in the court was totally unlike that in courts of law. When a witness was called, Mrs. Hill's lawyer was excluded from the room until the direct examination was concluded. Questions were put to the witness in Latin and translated into Italian, thence into English. The secretary kept the entire court records in Latin. On cross-examination the Roman lawyer sent in his questions in writing, and they were put to the witness, and the answer was recorded. The testimony was signed by the witness in the presence of the lawyers. Mrs. Hill produced as witnesses the Lullings of Staten Island, who are her relatives, and then a few others, besides numerous depositions from persons in New Orleans and France. An effort was made to show that Mr. Hill was not a Catholic; that Mrs. Hill had married Mr. Hill by coercion, and that no binding ceremony was ever performed. Mr. Hill was brought on from Nashville at the expense of the Church, being too poor to pay his fare, to testify in relation to the marriage. Two other witnesses, friends of the Hills, were summoned in behalf of the Church to prove that the Hills had always considered themselves husband and wife, and had lived together as such."

Mrs. Hill will continue to moan her lot, for the Pope will never consent to a second marriage during the lifetime of her husband, whether divorced or not.—*Pittsburgh Post.*

THE last words of Deacon Shay, who died at North Hector camp meeting last Monday, were: "Tell them I fought whisky till death." Well, that's no news. We know several in our own town who are engaged in the same warfare, and no doubt they will die in the fight like good Deacon Shay. It will fetch anybody, only give it a little time.—*Baltimore Every Saturday.*

NEXT to a molasses jug, the favorite resort of a fly is a bed room where the clothes are not long enough to cover both ends of the sleeper simultaneously.

AT THE FAIR.

THE THRILLING EXPERIENCE OF A COMMITTEE MAN.

The Burlington *Hawk-Eye*: Time and again you have seen and read in the advertisements of soul-saving and body-curing "bitters," and back bracing and spirit-strengthening "porous plasters," the attractive statement, in display lines, that "it was awarded the first prize at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia." You have probably wondered, if you ever gave the subject a second thought, how, under the sun, the judges who made these awards tested the bitters and the porous plasters. We often wondered about that very thing, but last evening we met a young man at the Nicollet House, Minneapolis, who related to us one of the strangest and most touching experiences we ever listened to.

It seems that in common with all Minneapolitans, Mr. Eldridge C. Kendricks, a young merchant of good prospects and high moral standing, was enthusiastic on the subject of the fair. He dreamed about it and talked about it, and one day, when he heard his junior clerk say he believed he would rather go and shoot chickens than go to the fair, Mr. Kendricks discharged him on the spot, and hired another clerk to wash the windows and sweep off the sidewalk. Well, Mr. Kendricks' enthusiasm did not escape the notice of the managers, and one evening when he came around to the Nicollet House to entertain Mr. Jumper by reading the register aloud to him, (hotel people being intensely fond of that kind of amusement, and having so little time to devote to it themselves,) he was told that Colonel King was waiting for him in the parlor. He went in and stood in the presence of the man who made the Minneapolis fair so big that the edges of it stuck out over the State lines all around in every direction, like the bones in a nice piece of baked shad.

"Mr. Kendricks," said the Colonel, "you are the very man the State of Minneapolis has been crying for. We want you to take the first place on the committee on medical and surgical display and appoint your own associates and subordinates. Now don't say no, for we can't do without you."

Mr. Kendricks didn't say no. He accepted the appointment, and went to work with a will. There has only been one day of the fair, you know, but already Mr. Kendricks has been so overworked, so carried away by his enthusiasm, that he will be obliged to resign. "I can't stand it, Let us go up to your room and I'll tell you all about it."

Well, we did have a hard time. All the men who had porous plasters and liver pills and stomach invigorators and anti-malarial bitters, electric pads, and galvantic belts, got after him as soon as he made his appearance.

"There isn't a fair in the country," shouted one, "that hasn't given the medal to Bagg's Bitter Wine of Barberry—try it!" And he forced a cordial full down Mr. Kendricks' throat when he went to taste it.

"No tonic equal to Tarboy's Aromatic Infusion of Ginseng," howled another, "just tone up your stomach with that," and down went a dose of the Infusion of Ginseng.

"Take a tablespoonful of 'Henbane's Elixir of Life' for an antidote to those poisons you've been swallowing," called another, and down went the Elixir.

"I won't taste any more," said Mr. Kendricks feebly, when the conflagration in his throat, incited by the Elixir, had subsided a little. "Don't say that without giving 'Bolas's Double Extract of Rhus' a chance with the rest," protested an agent, and the Rhus went down, and arraying itself in direct antagonism to all the other elements there, immediately went to work to Mexicanize Mr. Kendricks' system.

"Take a double dose of Coffin's Balm of Hemlock," suggested a kind looking agent, "and you'll feel all right." He pried open Mr. Kendricks' jaws, and thirty seconds later Mr. Kendricks' nerves displayed unmistakable symptoms of jim jams in the secondary stage.

Mr. Kendricks would have fled, but another agent poured down his resisting throat a wine glass full of "Scroggs' Gastric Essence of Mountain Ash," and he forgot his own home. Then a man dragged him up to his stand and slapped a patent blister on the back of his neck, explaining its virtues in the meanwhile, recounting the first premiums it had taken, and begging Mr. Kendricks to keep it on a couple of hours to see how it worked.

"The only thing for a weak back, said the agent for 'Bleeanblister's Porous Plaster,' and before Mr. Kendricks could protest his coat was off and the plaster slapped on the small of his back. "Put this on alongside of it," cried the agent of Bladger's Strengthening Plaster, "and you'll never feel the first one; so on it went. The other agents crowded around, and they held Mr. Kendricks, while they paved his back with plasters, and frescoed his legs with blisters, and swathed his body in electric belts and liver pads, and when the police finally rescued him and took him away, just as they were putting him into the carrage, one of the agents came chasing after him, yanked off one of his boots, and before he could be clubbed away he covered the unhappy man's foot with adhesive corn plasters and bunion pads. The wreck was carried to the place which had once been its home, and all night long surgeons and physicians stood at Mr. Kendricks' bedside and pumped him out and scraped him off.

"I am better now," he said feebly, as he finished his mournful recital, "but I want to resign. I can't stand this kind of work any longer. If they want a man to pass on the plasters and bitters, they must hire a cast iron man."

AN IMPOSSIBLE STORY.—They are telling now about a man in Dubuque who buried two dozen bottles of whiskey in his cellar

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

FRIDAY, - - - - SEPT. 20, 1878.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,
ANDREW H. DILL, of Union County.
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
JOHN FERTIG, of Crawford County.
FOR SUPREME JUDGE,
HENRY P. ROSS, of Montgomery County.
SECRETARY INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
J. SIMPSON AFRICA, of Huntingdon.

Democratic District Ticket.

FOR CONGRESS,
GEN. A. H. COFFROTH, of Somerset.

Democratic County Ticket.

ASSEMBLY,
L. D. WOODRUFF, Conemaugh Borough;
JOHN FENLON, Ebensburg.
REGISTER AND RECORDER,
JOHN G. LAKE, Ebensburg.
TREASURER,
DR. A. YEAGLEY, Johnstown.
COMMISSIONERS,
JOHN CAMPBELL, Conemaugh Borough;
GEORGE GURLEY, Ebensburg.
POOR DIRECTOR,
JESSE PATTERSON, Johnstown.
SURVEYOR,
HENRY SCANLAN, Carrolltown.
AUDITORS,
PHILIP. D. SKELLY, Portage Twp.;
PATRICK DILLON, Elder Twp.

J. H. SLATER, Democrat, was elected U. S. Senator by the Oregon Legislature, on Tuesday last, to succeed J. Ripple nicechell, Republican, formerly J. Mitchell servible, of Butler, in this State, whose A[illegible] of office will expire on the 4th of pape March.

ski

ca At the Democratic primary election in Wantre county, held on Saturday last, ex-of wernor Andrew G. Curtin secured a hsmall majority of the delegates, which gives him a strong send off in obtaining rhe nomination for Congress in the district sconference. The other candidates were our amiable friend, P. Gray Meek, the able and unflinching editor of the Bellefonte *Watchman*, and D. G. Bush. The contest ec represented to have been very spirited qand exciting.

for

St HON. THOMAS P. FENLON, who was alled to preside over the Democratic State rconvention of Kansas, which met at Lea d[illegible]worth on the 4th instant, delivered a shmarkably able and patriotic address on Sioking the chair. During his speech he eloquently referred to the early struggles of Kansas, her progress in wealth and population, and the brightness of her future. One of the incidents of the convention was the presence in the capacity of a delegate of Judge Ross, 84 years of age, who had fought under "Old Hickory," and who had travelled seventy-five miles in a wagon to take a railroad train to Leavenworth, and also the presence of another venerable Democrat, named Wright, 80 years old, both of whom, on motion of Mr. F., were invited to seats on the platform. Kansas is not without her Democratic heroes, even though their party is in a frightful minority. After the result in Maine, however Kansas too may take a notion to smash her Republican idols.

THE Democrats and Republicans of Philadelphia made their Congressional, Legislative and city nominations last week. Five Congressmen, four State Senators, and thirty-eight Representatives were nominated by each party. The candidates are represented to be much better than in former years, and this may be true notwithstanding the fact that Petroff, who was expelled by the House two years ago, for his corrupt connection with the Williamsport Boom bill, has been again nominated by the Republicans in his district. Then there is Elisha W. Davis, a ring member some years ago, and if there ever was a more thoroughly corrupt man in the Legislature than "Lish," as he is called, we never heard his name. John E. Faunce was about the only really honest member from that city at the last session, and it is to the credit of the Democracy of his district that they appreciate his worth and have renominated him. The re-election of Camerom to the U. S. Senate depends largely upon the result of the *triangular* contest in the Philadelphia legislative districts.

THE smoke of the Maine election having passed away, its results may be thus stated: Connor, the Republican candidate for Governor, although he received more votes than were cast for either the Democratic or Greenback candidate, fails of an election under the law of the State, and the Governor must therefore be chosen by the Senate, which will contain a Republican majority of nine. The House will contain a majority of 17, including Democrats and Greenbackers, over the Republicans, which shows an *anti*-Republican majority on joint ballot of 8. The House will send to the Senate the names of Garcelon, the Democratic candidate, and Smith, the Greenback candidate, and the Senate *must* elect one of them Governor. The chances are said to be largely in favor of the election of Garcelon. Ladd, Democrat, is elected to Congress over Powers, Republican, and Hale, Republican, is defeated by March, the Greenback candidate. Hale is the same man who, as chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, issued an address to the country when the Potter Committee was appointed, in which he predicted a paralysis of business and other dreadful results. He is Blaine's shadow—a full blown demagogue—and has at last found his proper level. Either a Greenbacker or a Democrat will be elected to the U. S. Senate in place of Hannibal Hamlin, whose term will expire on the 4th of March next. He has been in public life over thirty years and to have the treasury teat thus suddenly withdrawn from his hungry maw in his old age will no doubt impress him with the belief that Republics are exceedingly ungrateful.

General Coffroth and the Tribune.

When the Johnstown *Tribune*, in its weekly edition of Friday last, filled nearly *eighteen* of its columns in a labored effort to show why A. H. Coffroth ought not to be elected to Congress from this district, it publicly proclaimed Jacob M. Campbell's defeat. When such a fearful charge is fired from a small piece of artillery, the gun is certain to explode with fatal effects, and although the bystanders may escape the editor and the candidate are always sure to be killed. Several years before his death, Thaddeus Stevens went to the town of Indiana to address a Republican mass meeting, and Ellis B. Schnabel, then of Philadelphia—a speaker of remarkable force and power, backed with the most supreme and conscienceless impudence—appeared in the same place to address a meeting of the Democratic party. A committee of Democrats waited on Stevens and proposed a joint discussion from the same stand between him and Schnabel. Stevens declined, and gave as the reason for his refusal, that "Schnabel could tell more Democratic *lies* in *one* hour, than he (Stevens) could answer in *a whole week*." And thus in its eighteen column diatribe against Coffroth, the *Tribune* has succeeded in scattering broadcast an amount of flat, stale and unprofitable political and personal *trash*, which would require all the time from now until the election to dissect and refute, even if it was worth answering at all. There is nothing whatever in all that it says touching Gen. Coffroth's acts, either in Congress or in Somerset county, which requires any notice, with the single exception of the charge that while in Congress he received *six*, *eight*, or *nine* hundred dollars, or some other unknown and indefinite amount, "for appointing *some* young man to the Naval Academy at Annapolis. When Congress was in session two years ago, Charles Hayes, a member from Alabama, was charged with having sold a West Point cadetship to a young man from New York named Beardslee, and the matter was referred to the Judiciary Committee for investigation. Wm. Lilley, a cadet broker in Washington city, was a witness before the committee to prove the charge. His testimony was very lengthy, and we read it all some time ago. The committee were not long in coming to the conclusion that he was a bad egg, and not a *lily* of the vale, by any means—didn't believe his story, and acquitted Hayes, although he (Hayes) was regarded as the biggest Bar in Congress. During his examination Lilley stated that he had paid money to General Coffroth when he was in Congress, "a good many years ago," for a cadetship.

The *Tribune* in its article has fairly published everything that Lilley stated about Gen. Coffroth and the sale of a cadetship, and now let us see whether a jury on such evidence would hang even a *dog*. At the outset Lilley states that he paid Coffroth about $500 for a cadetship "a dozen years ago"—that he don't remember who the cadet was—afterwards he says he paid him $600, $800, or $900—that he still does not know who the cadetship was for, nor where the money was paid—that he (Lilley) had received $1,200 with which to procure the cadetship, but can't tell who paid it to him, but thinks he sold it to "a New York man"—repeats that he can't tell whether it was the boy's father or mother who gave him the $1,200—that he never saw the boy—don't remember his name—and don't recollect whether the boy lived in the city of New York, or in its vicinity. This is substantially the evidence of Lilley, upon which the *Tribune* asks the voters of this district to believe that Gen. Coffroth sold a cadetship. Any man who is so disposed can make such a charge, and when it is unsupported, as this one is, by a particle of other testimony, the only way in which it can be met is to do as Gen. Coffroth did at the Democratic meeting during the first week of Court in this place, when with uplifted hand he solemnly declared: "*I say to you, my fellow citizens, and call God to witness, that the man who mentions my name in such a connection is a falsifier, and the truth is not in him!*" Why is it that neither the editor of the Somerset *Herald*, in the columns of that paper, nor Gen. Koontz, in his recent speech at a Republican meeting in that place, has repeated this charge against Gen. Coffroth, unless it is because they believe it to be a vile calumny? Would William J. Baer stand by Coffroth and urge his nomination as he did, if he doubted Coffroth's official integrity? The editor of the *Tribune* has a mind capacious of such things, and it was reserved for him, as he vainly believes, to impale Gen. Coffroth. He over-estimates his strength, and has fatally mistaken his mode of warfare. To use a phrase common among Kentucky negroes, "He has gone into a very big field of corn with a very small hoe."

SINCE the Republican party in Maine at the late election, for the first time in twenty-five years, was ground remarkably fine between the upper and nether millstone by the Democrats and Greenbackers, M. S. Quay, assisted by Bob Mackey, has invented a new and improved system of arithmetic, and are now, so they both aver, prepared to prove to any doubting Thomas that according to the *Maine chance* Hoyt's majority in this State will exceed *one hundred thousand*. The man who was standing up to his knees in water, and upon being refused admission into the ark by Noah, told that ancient mariner to go to H—alifax, as it wasn't going to be much of a shower after all, was not near so happy a mortal, nor so fertile in his imagination, as either Quay or Mackey.

THE conferees of the Greenback-Labor party met in Altoona last Tuesday, and on the sixth ballot nominated Capt. Adams, of Somerset, as their candidate for Congress in this district. If Capt. Adams is an original Somerset man, that county enjoys a monopoly of the Congressional candidates, Generals Coffroth and Campbell having both been born within its limits.

The Bible in the Public Schools.

Prior to the recent election in New Haven, Conn., on the subject of retaining or excluding the Bible from the public schools of that city, ex-President Woolsey, of Yale College, issued a circular letter, in which he defined his position as follows:

If any body of Christians or others think themselves unjustly used because their children are required to use a particular version of the Scriptures, I should be glad to have them except from what they regard as a hardship. I regard it, however, as essential that some moral instuction should be inculcated on all the pupils; and if satisfactory arrangements could not be made to have this done by the instructors themselves, would desire to have some hour or two in the week given up to the pastors of such children—Catholic priests, for instance—for this purpose.

Alluding to the above, and referring at some length to the cause which called it forth, the Pittsburgh *Post* says among other things:

Some of the most zealous Protestants preachers in New Haven coincided in this (Woolsey's) view; but, on the other hand, Professor ROBIN, of the Yale Law School, the most prominent American Catholic in the State, maintained that the religious exercises ought to be restored, so that the children might be reminded that they have a Creator, and that in all their ways, school ways as well as home ways, it is their duty to acknowledge Him. Nor were the Catholics altogether united on the question, for T. J. Fox, a leading lawyer and prominent member of the Church, supported the School Board in its action regarding Bible reading.

The election, however, was attended with some queer results. There was a union of the forces of the Bible Alliance on the one hand, and of the friends of the Catholic Parochial Schools, in which religious instruction in accordance with the tenets of that church is given, on the other hand, and by this strange fusion, the School Board, which had "banished the Bible," was buried under a majority of 5,000. The resulting advantage to the Catholics will be the reconstruction of their schools as part of the educational system of the city supported from the common fund. Poor SUMNER, in one of his speeches, warned against this alliance of Catholics and Protestants to restore religious instruction, as "sapping the foundations of the common school system." Commencing in New Haven, one of the great centres of New England though, the influence of this election will probably serve as a precedent for agitation in other places. Stated in its simplest form it was a protest against the materialistic tendencies of the age, which are very strong in New England colleges.

Radicalism Falling to Pieces.

A letter received in Washington from a prominent political observer in this State says:

"The Greenback and Labor movement is principally made up of men who have become weary and disgusted with the Republican party and its prostitution to selfish and personal ends—as illustrated by the domination of the Cameron ring, the abuses growing out of our financial system, and the utter failure of the Republican management in practical measures vital to the prosperity of the country. Add to these the failure of the Administration at Washington, and you have causes enough to disturb the strongest party that ever lived; and, with hard times to intensify this feeling still more, the party leaders are at bay, and for once they have lost their control in the northern range of counties, which were always relied upon as the Gibraltar of the party, and in their majorities—always large enough to overcome deficiencies in other sections—are now hopeless divisions and great danger of losing several members of Congress, beside many members of the Legislature. Should the coalition with the Democratic candidates continue, as is foreshadowed, the probabilities are that that body will fall either to the Greenback or the Democratic men will get control of the balance of power, and in either case the fall of Don Cameron will be sealed. The opposition to him is very bitter. There are other Republicans, again, who will never forgive the treachery practiced upon Blaine at Cincinnati, and many of them charge that but for this treatment of the wishes of nine tenths of the Republicans of Pennsylvania Blaine would be President to-day and the Republican party intact all over the country, with some hope of success, and very many of the complaints now so common would in a measure pass away. The men who express this feeling care very little about the means offered by which to get even; and, as many of them say, now of all other times is the one to get rid of the Camerons, as there is nothing worth taking about at stake, and the party can well afford the risk of their defeat will produce. In most every county and Congressional district the Democrats and Greenbackers are forming coalitions, and this is especially so when the two parties by uniting can defeat the Republicans. Even prominent Republicans in Philadelphia concede the election of Dill to the Governorship, for, after all, the real fight is for members of the Legislature, and Cameron's friends are ready to sell out any fellow whose sacrifice will in any way help them. The Republican candidates for Congress understand this, so they are looking after themselves."

CHAIRMAN SPEER, of the Democratic State Executive Committee, thus replies to the defiance of Mr. Dewees, Chairman of the National State Executive Committee, to have the Gubernatorial aspirants of the respective parties indulge in a joint debate:

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10, 1878.

Hon. E. P. Dewees, Chairman of the National Greenback Labor Party:

MY DEAR SIR: Your courteous note of the 31 inst., suggesting a public discussion of the political issues of the day, by the candidates of the respective parties for Governor, reached me yesterday, on my return from Fulton county, and I seize the earliest spare moment to reply. We are in the glowing heat of an active State canvass. It is of vital importance to the taxpayers of all parties that our State Government be honestly and economically conducted; that abuses, hardened by the sad crust of years, be thoroughly corrected; that the burdens of taxation be lightened, and that ring rule be utterly overthrown. The terms of your note would limit the discussion to national issues, but you must remember that the Executive of the State can neither coin a dollar nor issue a greenback. The subject of the currency is generally remanded to the election of members of Congress and members of the Legislature, who will choose a United States Senator. Mr. Dill, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is openly and earnestly committed to reform in the administration of our State affairs, and he will be glad to meet Mr. Mason, the candidate of your party, or any other candidate for Governor, in the discussion of all the issues involved in the campaign, at any convenient time and place. I have the honor to be, your obedient servant, R. M. SPEER.
Chairman State Democrattic Committee.

THE Memphis *Appeal* gives the two following instances of the best and worst traits of human nature:

Miss Emma Reeder and Mrs. Lizzie Temple, of Cincinnati, ladies of refinement and intelligence, who volunteered to nurse our sick, have been engaged by the Masons, and they are nursing the wife and three children of Mr. Benj. Coleman, on Pontonoc street. They could not be persuaded to go back home. Brave ladies. We hope they will pass through the trying ordeal safely, and return to their friends crowned with the praises and filled with the blessings of a now soul-anguished people.

These noble-hearted young ladies do honor to their sex and humanity. Let their names be passed around. The reverse, we are sorry to say, is exhibited by a man. The *Appeal* says:

Another of the horrifying incidents which startle people at home, as well as abroad, and leave one dazed with amazement that human being can be so cowardly, occurred on one of the streets of the infected district. A man and his wife and one child occupying a nice home, saw their little girl taken down with the fever, whereupon the wife, full of the heroism of which her sex has made so many displays during the epidemic, advised the husband to leave, which he did without delay, and from a house only across the street, saw the bodies of his child and faithful wife carried by strangers for interment in Elmwood Cemetery.

COMMENTING on General Shields' warm eulogy of Northern women for their work in behalf of the yellow fever sufferers of the South, the Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* says:

"When the true story of the yellow fever plague of 1878 shall be written, it will be found, we think, that the most prominent part, North and South, belongs of right to the women of the land. We quote the testimony of General Shields as to the sentiment and action now pervading the women of the North. Every record from New Orleans, Grenada, and Vicksburg, and other smitten places, is redolent with the heroism and sacrifice of the devoted women of the South. Many men have been accused of cowardice in leaving their homes and families to the mercy of the world, and the ravages of the scourge, but we have seen no well authenticated account of such baseness and treachery on the part of any woman. On the contrary, women of high and humble station, women in the garb of religion and the apparel of the world, God pity them!—soiled with sin, but women pure as the dream of angels, and women—with true womanhood unextinguished, have braved death, starvation, misery and all the woes that wait upon the plague that spares not by day or night. We may not believe in the doctrine of total depravity, but if it is ever exemplified the unfortunate being who illustrates it is never a female. God bless the women of the whole country."

Excursion to Cincinnati.

THE PARIS OF AMERICA—A CITY OF ATTRACTIONS—LOWEST RATES EVER OFFERED.

The great number of attractions that Cincinnati offers to visitors makes it one of the most interesting and pleasant cities in the country to visit. Among the noteworthy objects may be mentioned the Great Suspension Bridge spanning the Ohio River at that point: the vast business edifices; the magnificent hotels; the elegant city and suburban residences and beautiful parks. As a work of art, the celebrated Probasco Fountain stands unrivalled. The famous Hill-top Resorts, five hundred feet above and overlooking the city and the valley of the Ohio, are speedily reached by a novel ride up the Incline Plane Railways. The Zoological Garden contains the most extensive collection of rare and curious birds and beasts in America. With the view of giving the people of Western Pennsylvania an opportunity to visit Cincinnati, the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway Co., whose Lines to the West are popularly known under the general title of the "Pan-Handle Route," announce an Excursion to leave Pittsburgh, Pa., at 4. P. M. Friday, Sept. 27th, arriving in Cincinnati at 6:30 next morning. The fare for the round trip is placed at the unprecedented low rate of $6 50. Return tickets will be good by any regular train until Wednesday, October 2d, inclusive. Good coaches will be provided to run through without change. Holders of excursion tickets will be entitled to reduced rates at all the principal hotels. Excursionists will have the privilege of stopping off, while returning, at Columbus, the capital of Ohio, to visit the State House and public buildings, admitted to be the finest in the country, and at Dayton, to visit the National Soldiers' Home, the most attractive resort in the West.

UNPRETENTIOUS HEROISM.—The Roman sentinel at Herculaneum who stood firm at his post until engulfed by the lava-torrent, has had the story of his splendid fidelity perpetuated in books and bronze, as the act certainly deserved; yet his heroic obedience to military discipline in no way surpasses the thousand instances of self-sacrifice which almost escape observation amid the agony and disorganization of the Southern plague-infected cities. What, for example, could exceed the stern sense of duty which animated "Bill" Redding, the genial telegraph operator and newspaper correspondent at Grenada? Through the whole sickening ordeal, when men around him were dying by the scores and fleeing by the hundreds, he remained steadfast at his post, sending out appeals for aid and chronicling the daily ravages of the pestilence. One day his dispatches came with an apology at the foot, saying he feared that he could not write coherently as the room in which he wrote contained four persons down with the disease and one corpse. The "four persons" were his own wife, his mother and two sisters; the corpse was that of his child. A few days later the brave correspondent had gone to join his kindred in a happier land, and another gallant man stepped into the dead ly breach. Truly the race of heroes and martyrs is not yet extinct.—*New York Star.*

MURDER BY WHOLESALE.—A special dispatch received in Cincinnati says that the eight children of George Lynch, the eldest seventeen years of age, living at Hockley, Texas, were murdered on Friday night by an unknown party. Lynch, the father, was awakened by a pistol shot, the ball striking him in the breast. He sprang up and saw a masked man standing in the middle of the room pointing a pistol at him. Another shot was fired, and Lynch fell unconscious. When he recovered he found himself in the lane outside of his premises.

The assassin, thinking Lynch was dead, seized a hatchet and proceeded to put the witnesses of the crime out of the way, after which he set fire to the house. The distracted father regained consciousness only to see his house burn and fall in on the bodies of the murdered children. The bodies were afterward exhumed and an inquest held. Several of the skulls showed hatchet marks. Lynch, it is thought, will recover. Suspicion rests upon a young man named Boatware, with whom Lynch had had a difficulty.

COURAGE is of various qualities and degrees, according to the occasion which calls it forth. Some of its tests are greater than battle fields. The man who can face the cannon's mouth without thought of "the bubble reputation" might cringe and turn ashen pale at the side of Mr. Charles A. Brown. Mr. Charles A. Brown resides in Chicago, and has taken unto himself a wife. Mrs. Charles A. Brown was a widow of thirty eight years, and a Norwegian. Mrs. Charles A. Brown, while she was Mrs. Ings Hanson, became the mother of precisely twenty boys and girls. On four occasions she presented Mr. Hanson with twins; on twelve, with a single child. It was last Friday that this Niobe of the North appeared at the County Clerk's Office in Chicago in company with Mr. Charles A. Brown, who asked that the two might be made one. As these twenty children are all alive, the time would seem to be near at hand when one family would comfortably utilize every floor of a modern mammoth apartment house.

THE New York *World* pays the following eloquent tribute to a noble woman who recently died of the yellow fever at Memphis:

"One death from the awful epidemic of the Southwest deserves most especial commemoration. Only thirty-three years old, and with hopes of a long life for the fullest redemption of her vows to "the Sisters of St. Mary," Caroline Louise Darling—known in religion as Sister Constance—was at the North when told that the dreaded plague had appeared in Memphis, where she was the beloved Superior of her order. Without hesitation she returned, and for more than a month her courage, patience, tenderness and devotion were allowed a respite from the pestilence, and then she also joined "the innumerable caravan." But during that month of respite who can estimate the heroism she displayed!

——"And yet a duty, nothing more,"

will whisper the annals of an order whose soldiers of duty are encamped everywhere."

UP to one week ago, the deaths from yellow fever in New Orleans, Memphis, Vicksburg, Grenada, and *twelve* other towns in the South, aggregate 4,711, the number in New Orleans being 1,923, in Memphis 1,496, Vicksburg 512, and Grenada, with a population of only two thousand, 284, or about one out of every *seven*. From a table which has been kept since 1832 of the appearance of severe frosts at Memphis and points in Louisana, no black frosts have appeared in September during that time, and none before the 12th of October. It cannot, therefore be expected that until about that time any serious check will be interposed to the fearful ravages of Yellow Jack, or that the harvest of death will be over.

—A first class sensation was created in Richmond, O., (near Steubenville,) a few days ago, by the elopement of Joseph Swann, a married man, aged fifty, with Miss Retta Campbell, a girl of twenty. Both parties are highly respectable and belong to excellent families. Swann has a son as old as Miss Campbell and was a candidate for Sheriff on the Republican ticket last election. The parties have been suspected for some time and closely watched, so they bought tickets for St. Louis Wednesday and departed in a hurry.

News and Other Notings.

—"How can we help our town?" asks a Chicago editor. Did you ever try leaving it?

—Mrs. Inga Hanson of Chicago, aged 44, has twenty living children, and has just married again.

—A Rochester woman went from her marriage to a prison cell, because she wore a stolen bonnet.

—John Hendrickson, of Babylon, Long Island, probably fatally shot his wife and niece on Saturday, and then killed himself.

—By order of Cardinal McCloskey, collections for the fever sufferers will be taken up in all the Catholic churches on the 22d.

—Murch, who has carried the Maine Fifth, is a journeyman stone cutter. This time he put a sharp corner on a Hale stone, eh?

—Anna Rosecrans, daughter of General William S. Rosecrans, has taken the veil at the Brown county (Ohio) Ursuline Convent.

—A man in Milan has devised a system of music phonography. He is already able to take down some airs as sung without a mistake.

—On Sunday the track of the Pittsburg and Erie railroad from Sharon to New Castle, a distance of twenty-one miles, was under water.

—A Mrs. Cassidy, of Bladensburg, Maryland, gave birth, August 20, to three girls and two boys, who were all living at the last accounts.

—In the flood at Meadville, Pa., on Thursday night, Engineer George Brown, Fireman George Hoffman and Brakeman Michael Cahill were drowned.

—An exchange calls on young men who don't like to work to cheer up. Twelve of them in one little town have lately succeeded in marrying schoolmistresses.

—A son of the Rev. Lord Sidney Godolphin-Osborne (for many year a notable contributor to the London "Times," under the signature of "S. G. O.") has become a Catholic.

—The 187 kittens which in seventeen years the cat of Mr. J. F. Twiss, of Londonderry, N. H., has raised, are distributed all over the Union from New Hampshire to California.

—The Pope is about to send a massive gold crown, decorated with jewels, to King Menilex, of Shoa, Abyssinia, the "rightful heir" whom King John has *not* recognized.

—In the rivers of Canada are varieties of fish originally from salt water which can swim by zig zag movements from the bottom to the top of a sheet of falling water fifty feet high.

—The excitement over gold discovered in Bucks county has been renewed. A family named Swartz have taken out what is supposed to be dust, rich in gold, from a mine seventeen feet deep.

—Between a Swiss watchmaker and a Swiss chemist a watch has been devised the dial of which will be phosphorescent, so that at night or in the dark it will distinctly show the hours.

—A broken down man of sixty and an old woman with whom he had been living for fourteen years astonished the people of Marietta, Lancaster county, last week by being united in wedlock.

—Philip Lee, a farmer, residing near East Palmyra, N. Y., was instantly killed on Monday last by the explosion of the boiler of a steam thresher. Three other persons received probably fatal injuries.

—James Satterfield, of Hickory, Mercer county, gathered a bunch of wheat, grown from one kernel, which contained 56 heads, and aggregated 2,000 grains. It was discovered growing in his buckwheat field.

—A barometer in Southington, Conn., is made of a tree toad in an open fruit jar. When damp or rainy weather is near, the toad climbs up a ladder to the top of the jar and sings as loudly as in her native haunt.

—Isham Lewis, colored, cut the throat of Miss Hannah Courtney, aged 19, in Worcester, Mass., on Saturday evening, inflicting a wound which is probably fatal. She had rejected his addresses. Lewis escaped.

—The old crater of Mount Vesuvius, that has made so much terrible history in its day, is about to go into the business again. The bottom of the old crater has opened and it will soon be filled with lava to overflowing.

—Rumor has it that a young limb of the law in Pittsburgh, named Lightenheld, has fallen heir to a fortune of $200,000 in Germany. If the story be true, it must be admitted that Lightenheld the winning card that time.

—Extensive forest fires are raging in the country north of the Columbia river, Oregon, causing losses estimated at $500,000. One man lost his life. A public meeting for the relief of the burned out settlers has been held in Vancouver, W. T.

—Mr. W. F. Parker, of Nashua, N. H., puzzles the doctors with an annual attack of the measles. For twenty years they have broken out upon him, on the same day of the year and at precisely the same hour. He ought to put his clock on.

—John Hall, a negro of Hampton, Conn., married a white woman several years ago, and was very proud of her; but she seems to have regarded herself as his superior, for she whipped him before the honeymoon was over, and now has kicked him to death.

—One of Gen. Butler's admirers met him on Somerset street, Boston, the other afternoon, and slapping him familiarly on the shoulder said: "How are ye, Guvner?" The General resented the insult to his dignity by hitting the man a blow with his cane.

—A plurality not electing in Maine, it was of course the policy of the Democrats to cast their votes in such a manner as to throw the election into the Legislature. But in Pennsylvania a plurality does elect and Democrats will support their own candidates.

—The village of Kollmar, in Holstein, is famous for the longevity of its inhabitants. It has a population of 1,400 souls. A diamond-wedding—the seventy-fifth anniversary—has just been celebrated there, the tenth in fourteen years, and two others are impending.

—The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says that Tilden isn't such a mighty generous man, but still contributed $350 to the yellow fever sufferers. He gave $250 of it out of his own barrel at home, while Hayes gave the remaining $100 from Sammy's salary, which he continues to draw.

—At Lewiston, Me., on Saturday night, as a young Frenchman and a lady were returning home from a circus, they were seized by six roughs, two of whom held the man while the other four ravished the young lady. Five men have been arrested for complicity in the crime.

—Robert Carvella, a professional balloon trapezist, went up in a balloon in his usual Phœnixville, New York, on Saturday afternoon. When at a height of fifty feet he fell to the ground, sustaining injuries that will in all probability prove fatal.

—A resident of Berks county, named George S. Keeper, is the possessor of a gold watch weighing one pound and a half. It was made to his order, in Brooklyn, cost $500, and, if proper to speak of a watch as will Keeper as a time-keeper all his life.

—A young man named Wheeler Costello, a student in the university at Morgantown, West Virginia, went down into a well the other day to examine it, and was overcome by foul air. A man named Mayor attempted to rescue him and was also overcome. Before assistance arrived both died.

—An Italian, named Palo Lagone, donated one pint of peanuts, a few days ago, to the Oil Exchange, at Parker city, to be sold at auction for the benefit of the yellow fever sufferers. The total proceeds amounted to $232.80. The price *for each nut* ranged from *one* dollar up to *fifteen* dollars.

—On Saturday morning, while three boys were playing on the shutes of the breaker at the William Penn Colliery, at Shenandoah, the doors were opened for the purpose of loading cars, and the boys were drawn into the suction. Two of them were rescued alive, but the other one was dead when taken out.

—At the school district election in New Haven, Conn., on Monday, the issue being an attempt to re-establish devotional exercises in the public schools, the ticket favoring re-establishment was elected by 2,900 majority, the Catholics uniting with the Protestants to bring about the success of the Bible ticket.

—Ex-Governor Bigler, of Clearfield, recently visited Bellefonte and was serenaded. He said that he left there forty-six years ago, with a two-horse wagon, bearing his worldly wealth in the shape of a printing office, with which he set up business in Clearfield after having printed a paper for two years in Bellefonte.

—A Visalia, Cala., dispatch says: Last night William J. White, suspecting undue intimacy between his wife and Dr. Mehring, the family physician, ostensibly left home, but soon returning, found Mehring in Mrs. White's bed room, and attacked him with a penknife and cut his throat, producing instant death.

—East Liverpool, Ohio, is warmed and lighted by its natural gas wells. The gas gives a flame that almost rivals the electric light in brilliancy, and it costs so little that the lamps in the city streets are kept burning day and night. It is used in private houses and factories alike, and cooks a steak or heats a furnace.

—Some of the boys of Carrollville, Wis., made a midnight parade, wrapped in sheets, and starting from the village graveyard. Their idea was to scare whoever saw them. They succeeded. Three women went into convulsions at the sight, one sick man was thrown into relapse, and a girl broke her arm by a fall in climbing hastily over a fence.

—Stanley is going back to Africa, and countless young men thirsting for renown want to go with him. We do not like to suggest it, says the Harrisburg *Patriot*, but if he could be persuaded to take a certain Eliza Pinkston along as cook or something of that kind he would be lifting a great weight off the mind of the man who fraudulently occupies the presidency.

—Mr. Keating, editor of the Memphis *Appeal*, writing in defence of the negroes concerning a malicious charge made against them in regard to the yellow fever scourge, says: "The statement is a libel upon the negroes of Memphis. All honor to them, they have done their duty. They have responded to every call made upon them, in proportion to their numbers, quite as promptly as the whites."

—Mr. C. D. Sanders, of Parkersburg, W. Va., is a tall, straight, robust man, between fifty and sixty. He has not slept for fifteen years; he feels tired sometimes, but never sleepy, though he has tried working continuously for ten or eleven days and nights. Heavy opiates have no effect upon him. At night he goes to bed "so as to be out of the way," and lies there and thinks, but does not sleep.

—South Carolina seems to be blessed with only one great and good statesman, and that man is Governor Wade Hampton. The people want to send him to the United States Senate, and yet don't want to either, because that will take him away from the State, and they need him at home very badly. This appears to be such a sad case that we, like the Harrisburg *Patriot* man, might be induced to go down there for a consideration.

—An old resident of Oil City, Pa., says: "I have lived here since oil was first discovered, and I can confidently say that over ninety per cent. of those who have grown rich in oil production and oil speculations are now paupers. The discoverer of the oil in this district himself never realized anything from it. This was Colonel Drake, who made the first strike on the Oil Creek, near Titusville, in 1859. He is now living on charity in Vermont, a poor old man."

—Mary Haley, a supposed widow, was killed in Steubenville, Ohio, by a railroad accident. Her baby was left to the care of her brother, who sued the railroad in its behalf, securing a verdict of $5,000. Soon a husband turned up to claim the custody of the child and the money. Afterward another husband came, with an insurance policy of $5,000 in his favor on her life. Both men had parted from her years before, but were ready to profit by her death.

—Between the yellow fever, the sunstroke season, the recent floods, the great marine disasters, the colliery explosion, the sinking of that English pleasure steamer and numerous other accidents, the mortality list has been unusually large this year, including thousands who seemed destined to attain a hale old age. The reports of the famine in India and China show, too, that the work of decimation has been by no means confined to the civilized portion of the globe.

—A true heroine has come to light at Washington, who, when she found out recently that the $1,600 salary of a man with a family was about to be cut down, went quietly to the authorities and begged that the reduction might fall upon her $1,200 salary, as she had no others to support, and could bear the reduction better. She requested that her name might not be mentioned, but it leaked out, and she was much confused when her grateful fellow clerk came to thank her.

—Mrs. Pearce, the woman at Hamilton, Ont., who fasted for forty days in obedience to a "divine command," at the conclusion of the ordeal ate a hearty meal in the presence of her family and four physicians without experiencing any inconvenience. The doctors are said to be puzzled and to entertain no doubt that she did fast, as she pretended to, inasmuch as her bedroom door was locked at nights, and during the day she was always accompanied by some member of the family.

—The lastest trick of the Republican campaign orators, says the New York *World*, is to denounce the Democratic claim of economical administration as false because the eleven appropriation bills for the fiscal year 1878–9 foot up $157,213,933.-77, as compared with $140,384,606.95 for the fiscal year 1877–8. Very well. Now, will our Republican friends let us know why, if $157,213,933.77 is an extravagant amount, the Republican Senate refused to concur in the House's proposition to appropriate $147,687,739.94 for the expenses of Government and amended the appropriation bills till they amounted to $161,852,-269.41?

—The Dansville (N. Y.) *Advertiser*, of a recent date, tells of a singular spectacle witnessed in that neighborhood. He says: On Wednesday afternoon a spectacle was witnessed by Dansvillians resembling one of four years ago in character, but greatly exceeding it in magnitude. Clouds of small winged ants blackened the atmosphere in perpendicular streaks, extending north and south an apparent distance of five or six miles, and perpendicular from near the earth about a mile upward, and moved rapidly from east to west with the wind from near four o'clock until it was too dark to see them, so that the vast insect flock must have been more than seventy-five miles in length.

—In a pond of five acres in Riverside, Mass., 2,000 eels were placed two years ago, the owner intending to leave them undisturbed for five years. He has fed them regularly on a kind of shell fish, and the pond now has "millions in it." With a garden rake they can be drawn out, say those who have been there, and a shell-fish thrown in on the end of a strong cord and then pulled out again will have a dozen eels clinging to it. When the owner goes out to feed them a stroke of his whip against the wagon calls hundreds to the surface of the water.

—The colliery disaster in Wales last week was, with the exception of the explosion at the Oaks, near Barnsley, in December, 1866, the most fatal mine accident known in the experience of Great Britain. On that occasion the death roll reached 349; now, of 873 who went down in the "shift" at 11 o'clock on Tuesday, 82 were rescued, and the remaining 251, with the exception of 10 or 12 who were brought out badly burned, lay scorched and dead at the bottom of the mine. The Avondale mine disaster in Pennsylvania in 1869, when the death roll numbered 169, is the most serious in American annals.

—At Port Stanley, Canada, Mrs. Ball, a widow, went to a picnic with her two sisters. Her prospective brother-in-law was present, and, considering her actions too free and frisky, declared he would never speak to her again. Afterwards he took a boat and invited her and some others to go with him for a sail. When they were about a mile from shore Mrs. Ball said to him, "Will Christian, are you coming up to see me any more?" "I'm going up to-night for the last time," he said. Standing up in the boat, she threw her hat behind her, said "Good-by, Bert; good-by, Will," sprang overboard and was drowned.

—The Vandersloot family, of which the Rev. Mr. Vandersloot, who lately deceased, and was buried on Saturday, was the head, is in many respects a very remarkable one. It can be traced back for three hundred years in the ministry of the Reformed Church. Commencing with the reformation and continuing on to the present time, the link has never failed. In many of the families there has been but one son, but that son girded on his armor in the service of the Church. At one time four generations passed with but one son in the family, but the link never failed. It is, perhaps, the only case of the kind ever known in America, and is a notable one. The family is not a numerous one, there being but three or four families of the name in existence.

—Matilda Stanley, known as the Gypsy Queen, and recognized as such by all the tribes throughout the United States, was buried in Woodland cemetery at Dayton, Ohio, on Sunday. The queen was a woman of great influence among her race. She died in Vicksburg last winter, and the body was embalmed and preserved until the present time for final burial. The funeral attracted visitors from the surrounding country, 25,000 people being in attendance. Representatives of prominent Gypsey families from all parts of the United States and Canada assembled at Dayton for the occasion, and the funeral procession was a mile in length. The ceremony was conducted by a minister of the United Brethren Church, and did not differ from that of a Christian funeral. At the close an affecting scene occurred, the children of the queen throwing themselves on the grave, and filling the air with their lamentations. Dayton has been for some time the headquarters of the Gypseys in this country, and the king, husband of the queen, lives near that city and owns a large tract of land.

—The severe storm, of which a portion was experienced in this locality, did great damage in Western Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio, and portions of Canada. In Western Pennsylvania the rain lasted three days, the storm reaching the climax with a furious gale of wind on Thursday night. Telegraph lines were prostrated, and travel on the Western railroads was interrupted by washouts. At Meadville the creek running through the town was flooded, and $100,000 worth of property was destroyed. A freight train on the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad broke through a bridge three miles from the town, and the engineer, fireman and br

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

Ebensburg, Pa..

FRIDAY, - - SEPT. 20, 1878.

Hon. A. H. DILL,

The "Coming Man."

—WILL ADDRESS A—

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING!

At Union Hall, Johnstown,

ON TUESDAY EVENING Next, SEPT. 24th.

Let there be a Grand Rally to hear the Standard-Bearer of Democracy and next Governor of Pa.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Here, There, and the Other Place.

—New cottons,
—New dry goods,
—New hardware,
—New boots and shoes,
—New goods of all kinds,

just received at Oatman's, the cheapest well filled store in Ebensburg.

—"Hell" is the way the Tyrone *Herald* spells the last name of M. Joanna Bell. Don't it B-ll-l?

—Did you see the pickle collars at Barker's? If you want to "get into a pickle" now's your chance.

—Simon C. Adams has been appointed postmaster at Belsano, this county, vice John L. Edwards, resigned.

—You can buy two brooms for a quarter at Barker's. No excuse for keeping "dirty carpets" with brooms at such prices.

—Mr. Jos. B. Johnston, one of the parties fatally injured in the recent trackometer collision at Altoona, died on Monday last.

—The Greenbackers may have Adams light for the election of their Congressman in this district, but they seem determined to fight it out anyhow.

—A Pittsburgh boy named John White was struck by the Philadelphia Express near Greensburg, on Tuesday last, and killed almost instantly.

—You would think that Barker & Son had a wholesale boot and shoe manufactory to the immense stock of boots and shoes they have on hand just now.

—Apropos of the closing scenes at Cresson springs: Good bye, Munger; may we see you soon and often, and enjoy your courteous hostess in a way for us exceeding soft.

—Foundation for the Huntingdon *S. W. Say*, Lind—say, Willoughby do the kindness by stinging the local reporter of the Altoona *Tribune* like all Furey?

—Our young friend W. W. Blair, having secured a situation at cigar-making in Johnstown, has gone hither to fill it. May his hopes of success, unlike his productions, never end in smoke.

—A postoffice has been established at Glasgow, in White township, this county, with Geo. L. Glasgow as postmaster. It will be supplied as part of the route from Loretto to Smith's Mills on and after October 1st.

—In order to reduce stock, A. A. Barker & Son will sell what goods they have on hand at greatly reduced prices for the next fifteen days, when they intend putting in a fresh, larger and better stock than ever before. Now's your chance for bargains.

—We publish a stray notice this week which should have appeared more than a month ago, but by some oversight inexplicable to us, it got into one of our pockets and failed to get out until a day or two ago. We hope it is not too late to bring the answer desired.

—Mr. James W. Riddle, a prominent Clay county man, and well known in Cambria county, died in Antis township, Blair county, last Friday. His age was 63 years. Deceased was a brother of Mr. Geo. M. Riddle, a gentleman who needs no introduction to most of our readers.

—The Imboden sub-motor, for hauling street cars, has been shipped from the machine shop in Hollidaysburg to Pittsburgh, and will be tried on the Oakland and East Liberty track to-day or to-morrow. The inventor is firm in the belief that it will do all that is claimed for it, and more, too.

—General Campbell is understood to have expressed the opinion that the National movement in this State will dwindle down long before election day, and Captain Adams and the rest of them, now that the State of Maine has been heard from, want to know whether he wasn't only joking.

—An account of an explosion at Bennington Furnace a couple of weeks ago, whereby Thomas Callahan was fatally hurt, was published in this paper at the time. The poor fellow died Wednesday night of last week, leaving a wife and three children to mourn his taking away. His age was 38 years.

—The business done in Court last week from Thursday noon to Saturday noon, when court finally adjourned, was of no public interest, and hence we have not gone to the trouble to obtain a report of proceedings. The time for holding Argument Court was fixed for Tuesday, October 8th.

—A sale of turnpike stock owned by the State of Pennsylvania will be held in Philadelphia on the 8th of October next, when and where 3,123 shares of Huntingdon, Cambria & Indiana turnpike stock will among others be disposed of. Persons ambitious of investing in that species of security are hereby urged to make a note hereof. See advertisement.

—Mr. Eugene Barker, one of the teachers of our public schools, has more music in his soul than is necessary to conduct the leadership of the Ebensburg Silver Cornet Band. He opened out on Tuesday evening, in the Academy building, a singing school which was attended by no less than thirty-eight pupils, and this number promises to be increased. Ten lessons will constitute the term, two lessons being given each week.

—The irrepressible Andy Topper, of Clearfield township, came to town last Saturday to satisfy a judgment. He had the money in his pocket to fix things, but the temptor came and he spent it, or some of it at least, for whiskey. If some other bars had closed with him before them there would have been no need for the bars of the jail, by edict of Burgess Scanlan, to close for twenty-four hours with him behind them.

—Died, in Baltimore, on the 15th of August last, Mrs. Rhoderick, aged about 60 years. Mrs. Rhoderick was the mother of the wife of Lieut. J. Nixon Kinkead, deceased. Mrs. Kinkead chanced to be in Ebensburg at the time her mother was taken fatally ill, but was recalled to her bedside by a telegram. She arrived there in time to receive a dying blessing from the lips of one with whom she held such endearing relationship.

—The "Currin" has been elevated and another newspaper man discovered in the same position we occupied a few months ago—short of delegates in a nominating convention. Need we add that Brother Meek, of the Bellefonte *Watchman* is the unlucky wight this time. Blessed are the Meek and modest journalists, for they shall inherit none of the political flesh pots so long as the men, as a rule, whom they have boosted into office can do anything to prevent it.

—M. H. Ward, son of Mr. Martin Ward, of this place, who has been employed for more than two years past in the American Express office, at No. 65 Broadway, New York, is at present on a brief visit to his home, looking as hale, hearty and happy as of yore. Mart. is a well doing young man, if we do say it ourself, being his brother by law, and has enough of that "never say die" principle about him to put him through the world honorably and successfully.

—The storm of last Thursday was so severe that the tops of trees on Pryce's hill and other points adjacent to town were twisted bodily off and hurled a considerable distance. A man named Jones, while going on horseback to his home in Cambria township, two or three miles northward, barely escaped from being crushed beneath a tree which fell across the road a few feet behind him. Several roofs were torn off and the damage done the standing corn was very considerable.

—A terrible storm which traversed some sections of this country Thursday of last week razed a barn belonging to Mr. John Kratzer, of Clearfield township. The structure was entirely demolished, and in the general wreck perished a couple of cows and several sheep. Mr. Kratzer's fall crop of wheat, oats, rye, etc., was also pulverized and forced out of the market. In this misfortune which has befallen a much respected gentleman, the sufferer has the sympathies of all who know him.

—The funeral of Wm. Kittell, Esq., which occurred yesterday forenoon must take its place among the most solemn and best attended that has ever been witnessed in this community, fully five hundred persons filing into the church on that impressive occasion. All the Ebensburg members of the bar acted as pall-bearers, as did also Col. John P. Linton and Daniel McLaughlin, Esq., of Johnstown, J. C. Easly, Esq., of Carrolltown, and Judge Thomas. Register Singer and Prothonotary O'Donnell, of this place.

—A correspondent writes to tell us that a young man named Wm. Boland, who was rather the worse for putting himself outside of an inordinate quantity of bad whiskey, attempted to get away with a moving freight train near the telegraph station at Cresson, about 2 o'clock Sunday morning, but was struck and knocked a considerable distance, though fortunately escaping with only a few slight bruises. Two feminine friends took him in charge and poured healing ointment into his wounds and the balm of consolation into his ears.

—Lest it might seem "wicket" for us to allow the veracity of a neighbor to be called in question on our account, we hasten to inform the Tyrone *Herald* that the "wicket" little incident narrated by the Altoona *Tribune* as having occurred at the printers' picnic, although drawn somewhat mildly as to the matter of swear, was true to the letter, notwithstanding the *Herald* knows a fellow who was there and who says that the *Tribune* exaggerates. Brother Jones should remember that there is no game too "wicket" for more than one to play at.

—Fully five thousand persons attended the saw-dust performance given by Mr. P. T. Barnum in Altoona last Monday afternoon, and a number limited only by the dimensions of the canvas took in the evening exhibition. Excursion tickets were sold from this point at the low rate of $1.55, good coming and going and for one admission to the exhibition, and it was a good thing Conductor Quariz took the precaution to attach an extra car to his train that morning.—Somebody would have been left had he not. And yet, they say, times are hard.

—The big show has come and gone, so far as Altoona is concerned, and those who visited it and those who didn't are doubtless happy. But it is beyond dispute that the man who carries the palm for much happiness is he who buys what ready-made clothing he needs from Godfrey Wolff, next door to the postoffice, Altoona. Mr. Wolff keeps a large stock of only the freshest and fairest styles on his counter, and when he sells, it is with the view of bringing a customer back again. If you want to know what it is to buy *cheap*, you must buy from him.

—Mr. Thos. Byrne, one of the most enterprising business men of Pittsburgh, accompanied by his wife and family, took in Ebensburg on his way to and from Barr township, whither he went to visit his parents and other relatives, and while *en route* tarried long enough in the FREEMAN office to gladden the heart of "ye printer man" with a goodly number of greenbacks. Tom is one of the most genial of gentlemen and firmest of friends the FREEMAN can boast of.

—In the proceedings of the Labor convention held at Altoona on Tuesday last, it is noticeable that a dispatch endorsing Captain Adams as an available candidate for Congress was received and read in open body from Mr. M. W. Keim, of Johnstown.—Who is Mr. M. W. Keim? He is owner of a *bank* in Johnstown, doing a paying business in the line of so much per centum for the loan of money, and the happiness of the conception which couples his name with the Labor movement must go down as unrivalled in the pages of politics and matters political.

—Amongst the many improvements lately introduced into and around the mercantile establishment of Mr. M. L. Oatman, High street, is the effigy of a colored man and brother who does duty on the sidewalk as a sort of invitation to passers-by to walk in and buy a cigar. As a work of art, this lay figure (if a standing figure may be called such) is not prepossessing, but it is of record that a man walked up to it the other evening and carried out, "How are you, Martin?" He afterward explained that it was his birthday, and he had been drinking a little.

—It seems to be a fixed fact that the Bell's Gap Railroad (narrow guage) is to be extended to Wilmer's Run, in Clearfield county, sixteen and a half miles beyond its present terminus at Lloydsville, this county, and that the work is to be pushed forward to completion as speedily as possible. Farmers and others residing along the route of the proposed extension are subscribing liberally, the only condition exacted being that the labor necessary to the construction of the road shall, so far as practicable, be done by those who contribute their means towards its completion.

—It is somewhat involved in doubt as to whether Chaplain Davis or some one else fell heir to the mantle discarded by Daniel Webster. But the element of uncertainty vanishes when you begin to talk about where you should go to pick up the best bargains in ready-made clothing. We have heretofore, from time to time, recommended Mr. James J. Murphy through these columns, and we say again that if you desire fair and honest dealing, with full value for each dollar invested, you will make a mistake if you send your orders elsewhere. His address is 109 Clinton street, Johnstown.

—Sheriff Ryan, assisted by Mr. Worth Blair, escorted three prisoners to the Western Penitentiary on Wednesday morning. John Ansley was one of the parties, and he will remain in that reformatory institution for the term of two years; John Mitchell Dunlap was another, with one year to cover the limit of retirement, and the fellow who borrowed L. & S. W. Davis' pony and forgot to return it may and possibly will come back to see us eleven months from date, counting the commutation. The jail, notwithstanding this hegira, is yet full to overflowing. Thirty-five prisoners occupy cells, three of whom are women.

—The sad mosquito shudders because the nights are growing chill, and sighs that he must leave us, and no more—for a time—present his bill. To a thinking mind, this induces the reflection that winter is nearly at our doors, and winter on the Allegheny mountain usually means two or three feet of snow. Have you got the right sort of boots to meet the requirements of such emergency? If not, go to the store of John Lloyd & Co., High street, Ebensburg, and buy a pair for a mere song. The same firm likewise sell all manner of dry goods, groceries, hardware, queensware, etc., at prices which are a never-failing source of astonishment to parties who deal at stores where "war prices" yet prevail.

—The property now occupied by the McLaughlin Bros., on High street, was purchased at assignee's sale a couple of months ago by Mr. N. J. Freidhoff, Treasurer of Cambria county. It looks like business to see a half dozen men in the cellar throwing up gravel for the excavation of a new cellar, while a half-dozen carpenters up-stairs tear down partitions and otherwise demoralize old landmarks. And the upshot of the matter, if rumor tells true, is that inside a couple of months a hardware store on an extensive scale is to be established on what was once known as "the Zahm property." The Messrs. M'Laughlin, the present occupants, design going to Kansas, along with other immigrants, in course of a few weeks.

—The Hollidaysburg *Standard* contributes this item to the current literature of the day: "On Monday, the 2d inst., the day that squirrel shooting was legally inaugurated, no less than one hundred and twenty squirrels were shot on the farm of Mr. Archy Matthews, about a mile from Baker's Furnace, Cambria county." Baker's Furnace may be in Cambria county, and Mr. Archy Matthews may live there, and what is said about the squirrels may be the even and exact truth, but some people up this way make free to doubt the whole story. A farm in Cambria county is rather under than above the limit of one hundred acres, and more than a squirrel to the acre is a figure which has not yet been reached by the average sh-otist.

—Mary snatches up her slate, her satchel and her rule, and bustles off lest she be late and get her lamm at school. Mary's big sisters, who are ladies of exquisite taste, buy the dainty shoes they wear at the Great Eastern Boot and Shoe Store, 1119 Eleventh avenue, Altoona, and Mary herself will do the same thing when she is older grown. Mr. S. Blumenthal is proprietor of that mammoth emporium, and the bargains he is daily throwing out to crowds of customers have made his name a household word in Blair and Cambria counties. An order sent by mail will receive the same attention that is shown a customer at the counter.

—On Monday evening, Billy Brady, one of the most trustworthy engineers on the Pa. R. R. accompanied by a gentleman who signed himself Haines on the hotel register, and another whose name must be McElrath or nothing, arrived in town. They were armed and equipped as the law allows, the new game act being in consideration, and when they come back they said they would come back from the direction of Strongstown, Indiana county, with seventeen million squirrels or an elephant. Neither squirrels nor elephant have yet been heard from at this office. P. S. Billy and his friends, including Conductor Quartz and Frothy O'Donnell, returned Wednesday afternoon minus the elephant and with only fifty-two of the seventeen million squirrels they fondly hoped to bag.

—The public want just now seems to be: Low prices and good accommodations. Recognizing this fact, the proprietors of the St. Cloud Hotel, Philadelphia, have reduced their rates per day to $2.50, at the same time keeping up their table to its customary standard of excellence. The St. Cloud has ever been known as the best located hotel in the Quaker city, and, since some enlargements and improvements recently made, it takes rank as one of the most commodious. Mr. Geo. W. Mullin, the senior proprietor, is well and favorably known to all Cambrians as the former landlord of the Cresson Springs House, and his son George, the junior member of the firm, is equally a favorite here. Their every endeavor is directed toward making one feel at *home* while in Philadelphia, and their efforts have been crowded with so much success that if you stop with them once you will never fail to repeat the experiment whenever the opportunity offers.

—Among the friends who have visited us during the present week, Mr. James A. Kittell, of Emlenton, Venango county, must be remembered as not the least, albeit his mission here was a sad one. Years agone "Bub" was a member of the FREEMAN force, and when he left us we were sorry. But now he comes back full-faced, in good health, and with a card which reads, "Kittell & Dean, proprietors of the *Semi Weekly Echo*, Emlenton, Pa.," and we are glad.—The oil business, Mr. Kittell tells us, is at present under a cloud, but after the Standard Company, the evil genius of the oil section shall have been dispersed, Emlenton will take its proper rank amongst the natural centers of that peculiar line of trade, when we trust the *Echo*, as is to be, the original *sound* not having yet been produced, will be quoted as authority on that greasy subject. Beyond that, we hope the new firm will have the full measure of success which attends competent printers in the right place, but if misfortune should perchance befall them it will certainly not be from a lack of energy and enterprise on the part of "Bub."

—A meeting of the citizens of Ebensburg in aid of the yellow fever sufferers of the South was held in the Court House last Saturday evening. Burgess John E. Scanlan, in some well-chosen words, sketched the object of the gathering, and called Mr. Thos. Davis to the chair. Messrs. Ed. James and H. A. McPike were appointed Secretaries. F. A. Shoemaker, Esq., spoke to the point and a general interchange of sentiment ensued. The hope was expressed that Ebensburg would respond nobly, and the following named committees were appointed to receive contributions: East ward, northeast—Richard Gittings, L. Rodgers, Maggie Lloyd, Mollie Griffith; southeast—Richard Jones, jr., V. S. Barker, Emily Roberts, Maggie Jones. West ward, northwest—Julia Lemmon, Katie Bunn, Jesse Bolsinger, R. E. Smith; southwest—Rosie Johnston, Mary Ellen O'Neill, D. W. Evans, W. W. Blair. Those who have not yet enrolled their names in the list of contributors should make haste to do so, for the books will be closed with the expiration of the present week, and in our next issue we will publish the names and amounts received.

—The long-winded snake story recently told by a Williamsburg correspondent of the Altoona *Tribune* seems to have been true in all essential particulars, save and except that Dr. Paulhamus didn't buy a pair of "blowing vipers" from a tramp, he and his daughter didn't enter the Doctor's office after dark, an owl didn't fly in through the transom, the jar containing the vipers wasn't knocked down and broken by said owl, or "any other man," one of the reptiles didn't fasten its fangs in Miss Paulhamus' leg and the other in the Doctor's boot, blowing vipers have no fangs, the young lady didn't swell up to twice her natural size and die a horrible death next morning, Dr. Paulhamus of Williamsburg, has no daughter, Miss Paulhamus, of Williamsburg, has no father, and even Williamsburg itself does not number among its people any person, male or female, bearing such a name. In brief and in truth the story emanated from the diseased brain of the same imaginative cuss who unearthed the mammoth cave near Alexandria, Huntingdon county, discovered some of the treasure trove of the robber Lewis in a hollow tree in the same locality, and got up the story about Nicodemus Yocum, formerly of the ancient village aforesaid, having found his way to China, where he was finally transmogrified into a full-fledged mandarin and is now in this country (in a horn) as a member of the Chinese Embassy.

A BEAUTIFUL MONUMENT.—Messrs. Keim & Ascher, artists and sculptors, of Johnstown, who stand unrivalled in the line of marble work, have this week erected another elegant monument in Lloyd's cemetery, near town, over the grave of the late Thomas Griffiths, the lettering, mouldings, rosettes, etc., on which give evidence of being the handiwork of a master mechanic. So perfect and handsome indeed is this work of art, that to see it will well repay a visit to the cemetery, in which it stands as a fit companion to the beautiful monument recently designed, finished and erected by the same firm to the memory of Mrs. Mary J., wife of Dr. John Lowman, of Johnstown. Messrs. Keim & Ascher fearlessly defy competition, and offer a standing reward for any work which will equal theirs in style, beauty and finish, but no one seems disposed to take up the gauntlet and contend for the prize. Parties wishing first class work will do well to consult the firm above named, and if their work can be equalled, or in any way fails to give satisfaction, no charge will be made. Give them a trial.

AN ASTONISHING FACT.—A large proportion of the American people are to-day dying from the effects of Dyspepsia or disordered liver. The result of these diseases upon the masses of intelligent and valuable people is most alarming, making life actually a burden instead of a pleasant existence of enjoyment and usefulness as it ought to be. There is no good reason for this, if you will only throw aside prejudice and skepticism, take the advice of Druggists and your friends and try one bottle of Green's August Flower. Your speedy relief is certain. Millions of bottles of this medicine have been given away to try its virtues, with satisfactory results in every case. You can buy a sample bottle for 10 cents to try. Three doses will relieve the worst case. Positively sold by all Druggists on the Western Continent.

—When you visit the Pittsburgh Exposition be sure and see Dr. Quincy A. Scott's case of elegant dental specimens, which took the Centennial Medal and Diploma. If you have any bad teeth call at 278 Penn avenue, and our word for it the Doctor will extract them without giving you the least pain. 2t.

Use Dr. Van Dyke's Sulphur Soap.

Makes the skin beautifully white and healthy removes dandruff, chafing, prickly heat, sores eruptions, burning, stinging and itching of the skin and scalp. A sulphur bath with it is highly recommended. Always ask for it by its full name. [7-26-6m.]

—The Mountain House at Cresson "shut up sh'p" Wednesday evening.

TWO WELL-KNOWN CITIZENS CALLED FROM TIME TO ETERNITY.—Mr. William Davis, father of Messrs. L. & S. W. Davis, liverymen of this place, died at his residence in the East Ward, on Saturday last, aged 76 years. Mr. D., who was a native of Wales, came to Ebensburg sixty years ago, being then about sixteen years old, and leaves behind him in his death, as we are informed he himself said, only two of our citizens who resided here when he first came. Some time after his arrival he entered the store of Mr. Silas Moore as a clerk, but subsequently embarked in the mercantile pursuits himself, and continued in that business until ten or twelve years ago. He was a gentleman of much intelligence and possessed excellent business qualifications. His career throughout life was peaceful, quiet and honorable, and he died in the full enjoyment of the respect and confidence of all who knew him. His funeral took place on Monday, and was followed to Lloyd's cemetery by an immense crowd of people. Honor to his memory.

William Kittell, Esq., died at his home in the West Ward, Ebensburg, a few minutes before 12 o'clock (noon), on Tuesday last, in the sixty-second year of his age. He came to this county from Chambersburg in 1839, and located at the Summit. In 1840 he was married, in Philadelphia, to the wife who survives him, and who was then a resident of Chambersburg. Returning to the Summit, he was appointed Deputy by Wm. Todd, Esq., when that gentleman was elected Sheriff in October, 1840, and acted in that capacity during Sheriff Todd's term of office. In October, 1848, he was elected to the office of Prothonotary and Clerk of the Courts, and held the position for three years. He was afterward admitted to the Bar, and continued to practice his profession until about three years ago, when he retired from active life. He was gifted with most excellent business capacity, and was specially well qualified to settle and adjust the estates of decedents, or to transact Orphans' Court business generally. He was a very companionable man, and will be greatly missed by his old friends and associates, while as a husband and a father he was kind and indulgent to a fault. He was a devoted member of the Catholic Church, and performed all the duties that faith enjoined upon him with religious fidelity. As a good citizen and an upright man he will be long remembered. His remains were accompanied to the Church of the Holy Name on Thursday forenoon by a very large concourse of people, and after a grand Requiem High Mass was offered up for the repose of his soul, with Rev. F. X. M'Carthy as celebrant Rev. Wm. Kittell, son of deceased, as deacon, Rev. Daniel Devlin as sub-deacon, and Rev. John Boyle as master of ceremonies. There were also present in the sacristy, Rt. Rev. Bishop Tuigg, Rev. Fathers Mitchell, Hackett, Gallagher, Bush Bowen and Ferd. Kittell, another son of deceased, besides two clergymen unknown to us. The funeral oration was delivered by Rev. Father Mitchell, former pastor of the Ebensburg congregation, and like all emanations from that gifted priest, was replete with true eloquence and the most impressive lessons drawn from the life and character of the deceased gentleman, as well as from the certainty of death and the unchangable edict of God's judgment. This done, all that was mortal of William Kittell was laid to rest in the beautiful cemetery near the church. May his soul rest in peace.

"HERE!" "FOX!"—Following are the names of the Grand and Traverse Jurors drawn on Tuesday last to serve at the December term of Court:

GRAND JURORS.

Bingham Urish, miner, 1st ward, Johnstown.
Buterbaugh A. A., laborer, Conemaugh township.
Dibert Frank, cashier, 6th ward, Johnstown.
Dishart Wm., farmer, Cambria township.
Edwards Thomas, farmer, Blacklick township.
Farren James, farmer, Summerhill township.
Farnbaugh Ezekiel, farmer, Carroll township.
Herzog John, farmer, Allegheny township.
Hornick Andrew, farmer, Richland township.
Longenecker A. R., farmer, Blacklick twp.
Mardis Joseph S., farmer, Blacklick township.
Mason Edwin, bookkeeper, E. ward, Ebensburg.
McCoy Andrew, farmer, Allegheny township.
McGough James, farmer, Clearfield township.
Noon Michael, farmer, Allegheny township.
Powers Thomas, farmer, Washington township.
Peach Thomas, farmer, Susquehanna township.
Reed Oliver, farmer, Blacklick township.
Seeley James, engineer, 2d ward, Millville.
Skelly Jos. A., laborer, East ward, Ebensburg.
Shukle David, miller, Cambria township.
Tobin David, laborer, Gallitzin borough.
Thomas Philip, farmer, Chest township.
Yingert Alex., saddler, Loretto borough.

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

Adams Twp.—George Custer, Joseph Orris.
Allegheny Twp.—Zachary Kaylor.
Barr Twp.—Peter Beck, Jas. S. Luckett, Peter Parrish.
Blacklick Twp.—Robert Ferguson.
Cambria Twp.—Jos. Brown, Jas. C. Murray.
Cambria Bor.—Thomas Sweeny.
Carroll Twp.—Jas. Cain, Wm. T. Gooderham.
Carrolltown Bor.—William A. Koch.
Conemaugh Bor.—Pat'k Carroll, John Campbell, jr., Mich'l Eichenshr, Peter Fulmer, John Horne.
Clearfield Twp.—Luke Behe, Henry G. Conrad, James E. Neason.
Chest Springs Bor.—William Jones.
Dean Twp.—William McCauley.
Ebensburg Bor.—Jesse S. Bolsinger, C. R. Myers, George Schantz.
Gallitzin Bor.—Thos. Hogue, John J. Troxell.
Jackson Twp.—Abraham Byers, George Varner, jr.
Johnstown Bor.—Perry Bolsinger, James McKeever, Henry Peden, Francis Taylor.
Loretto Bor.—A. J. Christy.
Millville Bor.—William Hess, James. Goggin, Samuel A. Lawrence, Charles Prosser.
Munster Twp.—Henry Eberly.
Richland Twp.—Casper Grosh, Peter Lawrence,
Susquehanna Twp.—Philip Gray.
Taylor Twp.—Geo. Knavel, Adam Vickroy.
Washington Twp.—Gebhart Bender.
Yoder Twp.—Joseph S. Hammer, Joseph L. Edwards.

TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK.

Allegheny Twp.—Benjamin Anderson, Peter Melhorn, Alexius Will, John Yahner.
Adams Twp.—Levi Miller.
Barr Twp.—Richard Nagle.
Conemaugh Bor.—Henry Bloch, James Goff.
Cambria Bor.—George Agner, John McBride.
Croyle Twp.—Charles A. Dimond, John T. Long.
Carroll Twp.—John W. Sharbaugh.
Clearfield Twp.—James Litzinger, John A. Storm.
Chest Twp.—Patrick Dillon, Jas. Kirkpatrick, Adolphus Libby.
Ebensburg Bor.—Wm. Clement, Lewis Rodgers, Thomas Davis.
Gallitzan Bor.—Thomas Bradley, Josiah M. Christy.
Johnstown Bor.—George Bideistine, Andrew Foster, Chris. Gobert, Thomas Gore, Lewis Prosser, R. P. Robinson, Charles Unversaught.
Jackson Twp.—Adam Rose.
Loretto Bor.—G. D. Myers.
Millville Bor.—Owen McHugh, Michael Ryan.
Munster Twp.—Edward Farren, Philip Sanders, Thomas Sargent.
Susquehanna Twp.—Jos. Bearer, Elias Driscoll.
Wilmore Bor.—Edmund Miller, John Wolestader.
Washington Twp.—James Boland, Philip Hupfer, William Fiey.
White Twp.—Geo. M. Cree, Peter Miller, Philip Emiston, Charles McGough.

THE NEW MAIL LAW.—There is a ruling of the Postoffice Department which will come into force on the first of October, and which is not generally known, but is very interesting. After that date all third class matter can be registered at the same rate as that charged for registering letters—viz: ten cents. Third class matter comprises all articles of wearing apparel, etc., and the rate for carrying is one cent for each ounce, in packages the weight whereof is limited to four pounds. You can order a dozen shirts in San Francisco and have them registered, thus insuring them against loss, and the total cost for transportation will not exceed from twenty-five to thirty-five cents. There is another grade of first-class matter, such as books, pamphlets, etc., for which the charge is one cent for every two ounces. This also can be registered. The public will find this new system to be wonderfully convenient, and will make use of the mails in sending thousands of packages which are now carried at high prices by the various Express companies. The latter will undoubtedly object to this interference with their business, but the only result will be an immense increase in the bulk of the mails and the employment of additional force in the department to handle it. You can send just as many packages as you please, and register each of them, the only restriction being that each must weigh but four pounds.

—See Barkers' new prices.

—Calicoes, 5 and 6 cts. per yard, at Barkers'.

DISASTROUS RAILROAD CATASTROPHE.—The *Daily Tribune* give the following particulars of a frightful railroad accident which occurred in Altoona on Thursday afternoon of last week:

About 3 o'clock p. m. a party of employes of the railroad company started from Mr. McCormick's office, at the upper end of the yard, for the purpose of proceeding to the office of James H. Cramer, train despatcher, at the extreme lower end of the yard. They were aboard of engine No. 910, which was pushing the "trackometer" car, the uses and general appearance of which is so generally known to our people that a description is not necessary. Suffice it to say, for the benefit of the unfamiliar, that to a casual observer the trackometer would, at a short distance, have the appearance of a small pleasure car. Upon the car were Joseph H. Sands, the yard master; C. P. McCully, yard supervisor; Special Conductor James Boyd, of Pittsburgh, and Griffith Garrard, a passenger brakeman. The engine crew consisted of George M. Jackson, engineer; Taylor Grant, conductor, Joseph Johnson, assistant conductor; S. W. Arble, fireman, and D. W. Baumgardier, brakeman. The car proceeded on its way, and the rate of speed at which it passed down the yard is put by some as low as twenty miles an hour, and by others as high as thirty-five. Orders had been given to run fast, and the engineer complied, as it was generally understood that there was a clear track. The car was noticed flying down the rails, and some speculation was indulged in as to the probable consequence of a possible accident. All went well until a curve near Ninth street was reached, when suddenly there was noticed a car ahead, which appeared to be occupying the same track as the one upon which the party was riding. It took but a moment to satisfy the engineer of the danger, and the engine was immediately reversed, but the condition of the track and the impetus the iron horse had received operated against a stoppage. The feelings of the occupants can be better imagined than described. Each one thought only of escape, and, with bated breath, each watched the opportunity. Some succeeded in jumping, while others were hurled with tremendous force, as they themselves and spectators tho't, to instant death among the ruins of the wreck. The last box-car of a freight train was almost out of the way when the little trackometer, propelled by the powerful motor in its rear, was dashed into and under the car, raising it from its wheels and crushing the diminutive concern almost level with the earth. Then there was a hurrying to and fro and the search for the injured, many of whom were observed as they were thrown into the death toll began. With the exception of Messrs Sands, McCully and Johnson, the men succeeded in jumping from the engine and from the trackometer before the collision occurred. Mr. McCully was taken from the ruins with both feet mashed terribly; Mr. Johnson was very seriously hurt on the head and internally, while Mr. Sands escaped with a broken arm and a couple of slight cuts, although considerably shocked.

James Boyd, the special conductor, was unable to get out of the car in time to avoid the crash, and, throwing up his feet to escape being caught by them, was thrown by the concussion clean through the cab, and landed on top of the end of the engine's boiler, behind the steam gauge.

Griffith Garrard, the passenger brakeman, remained on the trackometer as long as he thought safe, in the hope that the engine would be checked, and when within about twenty feet of the freight car jumped and fell on a parallel track.

Geo. M. Jackson jumped and alighted on some person whom he took to be Garrard, which broke his fall and probably saved his life.

Taylor Grant jumped when about three car lengths from the freight car, and was thrown for a considerable distance. He got off with some ugly cuts on his hands, and was walking on the street in an hour or two afterward.

S. W. Arble jumped, and fell on his head and shoulders. His injuries, though severe, are not dangerous.

D. W. Baumgardner sprang from the engine when within a few feet of the subsequent wreck, sustaining half a dozen severe cuts on his head and face and a three-inch cut to the bone below the right knee joint.

Local Correspondence.

CARROLLTOWN, Sept. 17, 1878.

DEAR FREEMAN—The recent rains have fully atoned for the previous drouth, so far as supplying us with sufficient water is concerned, and all fears of unpleasant consequences in this respect have therefore been dispelled.

The new school house has been floored with good, sound oak flooring boards, and the windows having been put in place, the building now presents quite an improved appearance. It is the intention to occupy two of the rooms for school purposes during the coming winter.

Rt. Rev. John Tuigg, Bishop of the diocese, is expected here to-morrow to administer the sacrament of confirmation, and great preparations are being made for his reception. It is estimated that at least four hundred children will be prepared to receive the sacrament on this occasion. What think you of that as indication of the strength of St. Benedict's congregation, and where in the county can this showing be equalled, much less excelled?

Young Strasler, the lad of whom mention was made in your last issue, is again convalescent.

What do you think of eighteen feet and six inches of arbitrators, consisting of three persons, sitting in the adjudication of a cause? We had an instance of that kind here last week, and although so long drawn out, physically speaking, they were prompt and reliable referees.

It seems to me I would be derelict in my duty were I to refrain from calling the attention of your readers to the immense stock of new goods—boots, shoes, dry goods, notions, clothing, etc., etc.,—that have been unloaded at A. A. Barker & Son's cheap cash store, in this place, during the past week. It is a fact that such a stock, in the matter of quantity, quality, variety, style, cheapness and novelty, has never before found its way to this part of the county. In addition to dry goods, dress goods, etc., more than a thousand dollars worth of clothing has been put upon their shelves. Of course they sell largely, and equally of course they sell very cheap. By buying in larger quantities for cash than most other dealers, they buy much cheaper, and therefore can afford to sell at lower prices. Just think of not less than thirty-one pairs of boots being sold in a day at this store, and nothing unusual to attract a crowd going on. Let all who read this call and see how it is themselves. SUBSUM.

EARLY TRANSPORTATION OF COAL.—How coal was shipped to market a half century or more ago, from our neighboring county of Clearfield is thus told by the Osceola *Reveille* of last week:

Fifty or sixty years ago, when this county, with parts of Cambria, was literally a howling wilderness, coal was carried to eastern markets in large lumber arks, by way of Clearfield creek and Susquehanna river. At that period, John Campbell opened a mine at Coal Port, a mile or two above the mouth of Whitmer run, and loading the coal on arks of his own construction, floated the primitive crafts down the creek and river, landing his freight on some friendly Arrat among the lower eddies. These look boats were built about 16x60 feet, with a carrying capacity of about 60 to 75 tons. Four men at $1.00 each, and a pilot at $2.00 a day, cost $6.00 a day, and six days on the current made the down trip cost $36.00, or say five cents per ton for labor. Board and whisky bills reached about $18.00, and expenses for return trip, say $30.00, made a cargo of 75 tons cost $1.12 per ton. The lumber in the ark paid the cost of building and loading. The cost of mining and shipping was then probably $1.40 a ton, but the market price is not known. The risk of "staving" the ark and dumping the coal into the water, was the main drawback on this kind of transportation, and for this reason the mines were finally abandoned, and will remain closed until the Bell's Gap, or some other road, opens a new outlet to the coal market in the East. We may add in this connection, that Campbell also engaged in the manufacture of fire-brick, which he shipped to market in the same primitive manner.

HYMENEAL.

BUCK—SHARBAUGH.—Married, in Nuptial Mass, at the Catholic church, Summitville, on Tuesday morning, Sept. 17, 1878, by Rev. Father Hackett, M. J. BUCK, M. D., of Altoona, and Miss LIZZIE, daughter of Jno. Sharbaugh, Esq., of Summitville. No cards.

If it be true, and certainly we cannot doubt the source from which it emanates, that in the fullness of the heart the mouth speaketh, there is no language too sublime to express the sentiments of good will and good cheer which we are sure go out to the Doctor and his amiable young bride from hosts of warm friends on this interesting and to them all-important occasion. Begging leave to add our humble though earnest good wishes to the hearty congratulations the happy young couple have received and so eminently deserve, we conclude with the hope that time may bring them nothing but peace, plenty and prosperity, and that eternity may find them, when "the fitful dream of life is o'er," fully prepared to enter the haven of eternal rest and partake of the joys and felicities promised to those who love God and keep his commandments. So mote it be.

STRAY BULL.—Came to the premises of the subscriber, in Clearfield township, on or about the 28th of July last, a red and white spotted yearling bull, which the owner can have by proving property and paying charges—otherwise the animal will be disposed of as the law directs.

Clearfield Twp., Aug. 6, 1878.—2-20-3t.

WILLIAM ADAMS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of JOHNSTON MOORE, dec'd.

Letters of administration on the estate of Johnston Moore, late of Ebensburg borough, deceased, have been granted by the Register of Cambria county to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

E. A. SHOEMAKER, Adm'r.

Sept. 13, 1878—6t.

LARGE STOCK! LOW PRICES!

MEN'S AND BOYS'

CLOTHING!

—AT—

Greatly Reduced Prices.

FINE ASSORTMENT OF

GENTS' AND YOUTHS'

DRESS SUITS

—AT—

L. M. WOOLF'S

POPULAR

ONE-PRICE

CLOTHING EMPORIUM,

Next Door to John Thomas' Store,

Main Street, - - Johnstown, Pa.

SEPTEMBER 13, 1878.—4m.

The GREAT FAVOR

—WITH WHICH—

THE PEOPLE HAVE RECEIVED

—OUR EFFORTS TO—

ESTABLISH ON EQUITABLE PRINCIPLES

—THE—

GRAND DEPOT

DRY GOODS & OUTFITTING HOUSE

HAS STIMULATED US TO MAKE

NEW IMPROVEMENTS THROU HOUT THE HOUSE.

WE INVITE THE PEOPLE OF THIS SECTION TO VISIT US, AND SEE HOW EASY, PLEASANT AND SAFE IT IS TO DO THEIR BUYING AT 13TH & MARKET, PHILA.

John Wanamaker.

TRUSTEE'

The Invention of Punctuation.

Punctuation is peculiar to the modern languages of Europe. It was wholly unknown to the Greeks and Romans; and the languages of the East, although they have certain marks or signs to indicate tones, have no regular system of punctuation. The Romans and the Greeks also, it is true, had certain points, which, like those of the languages of the East, were confined to the delivery and pronunciation of words; but the pauses were indicated by breaking up the written matter into lines or paragraphs, not by marks resembling those in the modern system of punctuation. Hence, in the responses of the ancient oracles, which were generally written down by the priests and delivered to the inquirers, the ambiguity, doubtless intentional, which the want of punctuation involved, saved the credit of the oracle, whether the expected event was favorable or unfavorable. As an instance of this kind, may be cited that remarkable response, which was given on a well-known occasion, when the oracle was consulted with regard to the success of a certain military expedition: "Ibiss et redibis nunquam peribis in bello." Written, as it was, without being pointed, it might be translated either, "Thou shalt go, and shalt never return, thou shalt perish in battle;" or, "Thou shalt go and return, thou shalt never perish in battle." The correct translation of it altogether depends on the placing of a comma after the word *nunquam*, or after *redibis*. The invention of the modern system of punctuation has been attributed to the Alexandrian grammarian Aristophanes, after whom it was improved by succeeding grammarians, but it was so entirely lost in the time of Charlemagne that he found it necessary to have it restored by Warnefried and Alcuin. It consisted, at first, of only one point, used in three ways, and sometimes of a stroke, formed in several ways. But as no more particular rules were followed in the use of these signs, punctuation was exceedingly uncertain until the end of the fifteenth century, when the learned Venetian printers, the Manutii, increased the number of the signs, and established some fixed rules for their application. These were so generally adopted, that we consider the Manutii as the inventors of the present method of punctuation; and although modern grammarians have introduced some improvements, nothing but a few particular rules have been added since their time.—*Freeman's Journal.*

ORIGIN AND SECRECY OF INVENTIONS.—A century ago what a man discovered in the arts he concealed. Workmen were put upon oath never to reveal the process used by their employers. Doors were kept closed, the premises rigorously excluded from admission, and false operations blinded the workmen themselves. The mysteries of every craft were hedged in by thick sets of fences of empirical pretentions and judicial affirmation. The royal manufactories of porcelain, for example, were carried on in Europe with a spirit of jealous exclusiveness. His Majesty of Saxony was especially circumspect. Not content with the oath of secrecy imposed upon his people, he would not abate kingly suspicion in favor of a brother monarch. Neither king nor king's delegate might enter the tabooed walls of Meissen. What is erroneously called the Dresden porcelain—that exquisite pottery of which the world has never seen the like—was manufactured for 200 years by a process so secret that neither the bribery of princes nor the garrulity of the operatives ever revealed it. Other discoveries have been less successfully guarded, fortunately for the world. The manufacture of tinware in Europe originated in a stolen secret. Few readers need to be informed that tinware is simply thin iron plated with tin by being dipped into the molten metal. In theory it is an easy matter to clean the surface of iron dip it into a bath of boiling tin and remove it enveloped with the silvery metal to a place for cooling. In practice, however, the process is one of the most difficult in the arts. It was discovered in Holland, and guarded from publicity with the utmost vigilance for nearly two centuries. England, largely upon the result of the triangular contest in the Philadelphia legislative districts.

THE smoke of the Maine election having passed away, its results may be thus stated: Connor, the Republican candidate for Governor, although he received more votes than were cast for either the Democratic or Greenback candidate, fails of an election under the law of the State, and the Governor must therefore be chosen by the Senate, which will contain a Republican majority of nine. The House will contain a majority of 17, including Democrats and Greenbackers, over the Republicans, which shows an *anti*-Republican majority on joint ballot of 8. The House will send to the Senate the names of Garcelon, the Democratic candidate, and Smith, the Greenback candidate, and the Senate *must* elect one of them Governor. The chances are said to be largely in favor of the election of Garcelon. Ladd, Democrat, is elected to Congress over Powers, Republican, and Hale, Republican, is defeated by Murch, the Greenback candidate. Hale is the same man who, as chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, issued an address to the country when the Potter Committee was appointed, in which he predicted a paralysis of business and other dreadful results. He is Blaine's shadow—a full blown demagogue—and has at last found his proper level. Either a Greenbacker or a Democrat will be elected to the U. S. Senate in place of Hannibal Hamlin, whose term will expire on the 4th of March next. He has been in public life over thirty years and to have the treasury teat thus suddenly withdrawn from his hungry maw in his old age will no doubt impress him with the belief that Republics are exceedingly ungrateful.

IMPORTANT
—TO—
Farmers, Cowkeepers and Dairymen!

COW MILKER!
SELF-ACTING

MANY a good cow is spoiled by a bad milker. The New Patent Self-Acting Cow Milker has been tested by a large number of practical Agriculturists, Dairymen and Farmers, who without exception have highly recommended it for its wonderful rapidity in the milking of cows. It is considered one of the most invaluable and useful machines ever invented.

1st. It is self-acting, easy of application, and can be used by any person, however ignorant they may be of the milking process.

2nd. It will milk any cow in from FOUR to FIVE minutes effectually, and its use is more agreeable to the cow than hand milking.

3d. Its usefulness, simplicity, saving of time, cleanliness, durability and cheapness prove it to be a most important and necessary adjunct to a dairy, and it has only to become better known to be universally used.

Full instructions accompanying each Machine. Price $2.00.

N. B. If the cow has sore or corded teats our Milker is indispensable.

Sent to any part of the United States on receipt of price.

HARRY WAYNE, Johnstown, Pa.,
Manufacturer's Agent.

Sept. 6, 1878.-4t.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.
GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.

TRADE MARK. Is especially recommended as an unfailing cure for SEMINAL WEAKNESS, SPERMATORRHEA, IMPOTENCY, and all diseases that follow as a sequence on Self Abuse—as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases that lead to Insanity, Consumption and a Premature Grave, all of which as a rule are first caused by deviating from the path of nature and over indulgence. The Specific Medicine is the result of life study and many years of experience in treating these special diseases. TRADE MARK.

Before Taking.

After Taking.

Full particulars in our pamphlets, which we desire to send free by mail to every one.

The Specific Medicine is sold by all Druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5; or will be sent by mail on receipt of the money by addressing THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.,
No. 10 Mechanics' Block, DETROIT, MICH.

Sold in Ebensburg by C. T. ROBERTS, and by Druggists everywhere.

HARRIS & EWING, Wholesale Agents, Pittsburg, Pa. [8-16. 1y.]

HUNT'S REMEDY

The Great Kidney Medicine is not a new compound; it has been before the public 30 years and used by all classes. HUNT'S REMEDY has saved from lingering disease and death hundreds who have been given up by Physicians to die. HUNT'S REMEDY cures all Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, and Urinary Organs, Dropsy, Gravel, Diabetes, and Incontinence and Retention of Urine. HUNT'S REMEDY encourages sleep, creates an appetite, braces up the system, and renewed health is the result. HUNT'S REMEDY cures Pain in the Side, Back, or Loins, General Debility, Female Diseases, Disturbed Sleep, Loss of Appetite, Bright's Disease of the Kidneys and all Complaints of the Urino-Genital Organs. HUNT'S REMEDY is purely vegetable, and meets a want never before furnished to the public, and the utmost reliance may be placed in it.

HUNT'S REMEDY is prepared EXPRESS for the cure of the above diseases, and has never been known to fail.

One trial will convince you.

Send for pamphlet to

WM. E. CLARKE, PROVIDENCE, R.I.

HUNT'S REMEDY

August 9, 1878 -1y.

THE FRIEND OF ALL!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

These famous Pills PURIFY the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS, and BOWELS, giving TONE, ENERGY, and VIGOR to the whole system. They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to FEMALES, Young or Old, and as a general FAMILY MEDICINE for the cure of most complaints they are unequalled.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the signature of J. HAYDOCK, as agent for the United States, surrounds each box of Pills and Ointment. Boxes at 25 cts., 62 cts., and $1 each. For sale by LEMMON & MURRAY, Ebensburg, and by Druggists generally.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. HOLLOWAY & Co., New York.

A CURE FOR ALL!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Possessed of this REMEDY, Every Man may be his own Doctor. It may be rubbed into the System, so as to reach an Internal Complaint, by these means, it cures Sores or Ulcers in the THROAT, STOMACH, LIVER, SPINE, or other parts. It is an infallible remedy for BAD LEGS, BREASTS, Contracted or Stiff JOINTS, RHEUMATISM, and all Skin Diseases.

As he did, if LAUTION.—None are genuine unless the signature of J. HAYDOCK, as agent for the United States, surrounds each box of Pills and Ointment. Boxes at 25 cts., 62 cts., and $1 each. For sale by LEMMON & MURRAY, Ebensburg, and by Druggists generally.

integrity? There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. HOLLOWAY & Co., New York.

a mind capable
was reserved
to impale
mates
taken
phrase

TH AND HAPPINESS.

"He has
with a
Happiness are priceless Wealth to
, and yet they are within the reach
who will use

P'S LIVER PILLS!

SURE for Torpid Liver, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Constipation, Debility,

the late election, was ground remarkably
twenty-five years, was ground remarkably
fine between the upper and nether mill
stone by the Democrats and Greenbackers
M. S. Quay, assisted by Bob Mackey, h
invented a new and improved system
arithmetic, and are now, so they bot
aver, prepared to prove to any doubti
Thomas that according to the *Maine chan*
Hoyt's majority in this State will excee
one hundred thousand. The man wh
was standing up to his knees in water, an
upon being refused admission into the a
by Noah, told that ancient mariner to
to H—alifax, as it wasn't going to be mu
of a shower after all, was not near so ha
py a mortal, nor so fertile in his imagin
tion, as either Quay or Mackey.

THE conferees of the Greenback-Labor party met in Altoona last Tuesday, and on the sixth ballot nominated Capt. Adam of Somerset, as their candidate for Congress in this district. If Capt. Adams is an original Somerset man, that county enjoys a monopoly of the Congressional candidates, Generals Coffroth and Campbell having both been born within its limits.

ESTABLISHED FOR THIRTY-TWO YEARS.

F. W. HAY & SON

Manufacturers,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

—OF—

TIN, COPPER,

—AND—

Sheet Iron Wares

AND DEALERS IN

HEATING, PARLOR and COOKING

STOVES,

Sheet Metals,

—AND—

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS GENERALLY.

Jobbing in

TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON

PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Nos. 278, 280 and 282 Washington St.,

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

UP! UP! UP!
IN THE NUMBER.

DOWN! DOWN! DOWN!
IN THE PRICE.

THE MODEL
GROCERY STORE OF ALTOONA

HAS BEEN REMOVED

From 1323 to 1324 ELEVENTH Avenue,

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE FORMER LOCATION,

Where the undersigned may be found at all times fully supplied with a better variety of

FRESH GROCERIES

than has ever before been offered for sale in that city. Expenses having been reduced by my removal, I am enabled to sell my goods at

LOWER PRICES THAN EVER

—in fact so low that I defy any man in the business to undersell me.

☞ Thankful for past favors and soliciting a continuance and increase of the same, especially from my numerous friends in Cambria county, I respectfully invite everybody to give me a call and examine my goods and prices before buying elsewhere. P. F. CONFER.

April 12, 1878. Model Grocery, Altoona, Pa.

COLLINS, JOHNSTON & Co.

BANKERS,

EBENSBURG, PA.

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT,

PAYABLE ON DEMAND.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.

MONEY LOANED, COLLECTIONS MADE,

AND A GENERAL

BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

☞ Special attention paid to business of correspondents. A. W. BUCK,
Nov. 19. 1875.-tf. Cashier.

THIS WAY
FOR
Drugs, Medicines, Toilet Articles, &c.

IN addition to a full line of Drugs, Medicines, &c., the undersigned keep on hand a large, varied and elegant assortment of

Perfumery, Toilet and Washing Soaps,

Pure Flavoring Extracts, Essences of all kind, pure Spices, Blank Books, Pocket and Pass Books, Stationery, Writing Fluid, Black and Red Inks, Pens, Pencils and Pen Holders, Bibles, Prayer Books, Hymn Books, &c., &c., together with a

FINE STOCK OF JEWELRY,

Tooth, Hair, Shoe, Scrub and Dusting Brushes, Combs of all kind, Tobacco, Cigars, Pipes, Glassware, Lamps, Lamp Chimneys, and hundreds of other articles needless to mention—all of which will be sold at the

Very Lowest Prices for Cash.
LEMMON & MURRAY.

Ebensburg, June 8, 1877.

CARL RIVINIUS,

Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler,

One Door West of Huntley's Hardware Store,

EBENSBURG, PA.,

HAS always on hand a large, varied and elegant assortment of WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &c., which he offers for sale at lower prices than any other dealer in the county. Persons needing anything in his line will do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Prompt attention paid to repairing Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, &c., and satisfaction guaranteed in both work and price.

WM. H. SECHLER, *Attorney at Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in Colonade Row, (recently occupied by Wm. Kittell,) Centre street. [1-21.'76.-tf.]

O. M. READE, *Attorney-at-Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office on Centre street, two doors from High street. [8-27, '72.]

TIMBER CONSUMPTION.

Few persons have any conception of the amount of timber destruction going on in the country. It has been carried to such an alarming extent that legislation has been invoked to prevent the destruction of our forests in some States, as well as to give encouragement toward the planting of timber belts. In pleading for the protection and perpetuation of forests, the *Lumberman's Gazette* gives some interesting particulars of the amount of timber consumed every year in this country. We have now, it says, about 90,000 miles of railroad; the annual consumption for ties or sleepers alone is 40,000,000, or thirty years' growth of 75,000 acres. To fence these roads would require at least 130,000 miles of fence, which would cost $45,000,000 to build, and take at least $15,000,000 annually to keep in repair. We have 75,000 miles of wire, which requires in its putting up 800,000 trees, while the annual repairs must take 300,000 more. The little insignificant lucifer match consumes annually in its manufacture 300,000 cubic feet of the finest pine. The bricks that are annually baked require 2,000,000 cords of wood, which would sweep the timber clean from 50,000 acres. Shoe pegs are quite as important an article as matches or bricks, and to make the required annual supply consumes 100,000 cords of timber, while the manufacture of last and boot trees takes 500,000 cords of maple, beech and birch, and about the same amount is required for plain stocks and the handles of tools. The packing boxes made in the United States in 1874 amounted to $12,000,000, while timber manufactured into agricultural implements, wagons, etc., is more than $100,000,000. The farm and rural fences of the country consume an immense amount of lumber and timber annually, but as we grow older as a nation, this consumption may, and probably, will, be reduced by the more general use of live fences or hedges. Our consumption of timber is not only daily on the increase, but our exportation of timber is also rapidly increasing. Our staves go by the million to France annually, walnut, oak, maple and pine to England, and spars and docking timber to China and Japan.

MEDICAL VIRTUES OF ONIONS.—A mother writes: Once a week invariably—and it was generally when we had cold meat minced—I gave the children a dinner which was hailed with delight and looked forward to; this was a dished of boiled onions. The little things knew not that they were taking the best of medicine for expelling what most children suffer from, worms. Mine were kept free by this remedy alone. Not only boiled onions for dinner, but chives also they were encouraged to eat with their bread and butter, and for this purpose they had the tufts of chives in their little gardens. It was a medical man who taught me to eat boiled onions as a specific for a cold in the chest. He did not know at the time, till I told him, that they were good for anything else.

The above appeared in the Lancaster *New Era* a few days ago, and having fallen under the eye of an experienced physician of that county, he writes as follows:

The above ought to be printed in letters of gold, and hung up beside the table, so that the children could read it, and remind their parents that no family ought to be without onions the whole year around. Plant old onions, sliced, in the fall, and they will come at least three weeks earlier in the spring than by spring planting. Give children of all ages a few of them raw, as soon as they are fit to be eaten; do not miss treating them with a mess of raw onions three or four times a week.

When they get too large and strong to be eaten raw, then boil or roast them. During unhealthy seasons when diphtheria and like contagious diseases prevail, onions ought to be eaten in the spring of the year at least once a day. Onions are invigorating and prophylactic beyond description. Further, I challenge the medical fraternity, or any mother, to point out a place where children have died from diphtheria or scarlatina, etc., where onions were not freely eaten.

FECUNDITY OF THE QUEEN BEE.—Baron Berlepsen, in several different experiments made to find out how many eggs are daily deposited by the queen bee, discovered that she laid 1,604 eggs in 24 hours, as the result of the first. In the second, she deposited on an average of 1,913 daily, for the space of twenty days. In the third one, on an average of 2,400 daily was found for the same length of time. In the fourth, she deposited 3,021 in 24 hours. She was seen by him to deposit six eggs in one minute. A writer in the *National Live Stock Journal* states that a gentlemen told him, at the Illinois State Fair, that he had known a queen to deposit an average of 3,800 eggs daily for several days. As to his own experience, he had known 1,500 eggs to be deposited within the short space of four hours.

FARMS AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned offers at private sale the following properties, to wit: A tract of land in Snyder township, Blair county, 1½ miles from East Tyrone containing 188 acres, well improved, having thereon all the necessary farm buildings. This farm will be divided into two or three parts, if desired by purchasers, and if not sold before the 1st of March next, it will then be rented.

Also, the farm on which I now reside, in Logan township, 3½ miles from Altoona. This property is in a high state of cultivation and has a splendid house, barn and other buildings thereon erected.

Also, a tract of improved land situated partly in Blair and Cambria counties, containing 278 acres. This tract is underlaid with coal of excellent quality, well covered with timber, and has a railroad built to it, ready for shipping coal.

These lands will be sold as a whole or divided, and on terms to suit purchasers, or will exchange for Altoona city property. For further information call on or address WM. DECKER.
Nov. 23, 1877.-1y. Box 869, Altoona.

50 MIXED CARDS, with name, by mail, 10 Cts.
S. B. ARCHER, Troy, N. Y.

1878. THE SECOND 1878.

ANNUAL EXPOSITION

Of the PITTSBURCH EXPOSITION SOCIETY

Will be opened at the Buildings, Allegheny City, September 3d, 1878, and continue until October 5th, every day and evening, Sundays excepted. The Board of Managers have spared neither time, talent or money to make this exhibit

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE THIS YEAR IN AMERICA,

A PERFECT REFLEX OF THE

ARTS, INDUSTRY, CULTURE, SCIENCES,

Of the centuries will be displayed with a prodigality never before attempted in that city. Under the supervision of the Pittsburgh Artists' Association arrangements have been completed by which the walls of the Gallery for Paintings will be

ENRICHED WITH THE CHOICEST GEMS OF ART,

Many of which have been procured for the occasion at an ENORMOUS EXPENSE. An illustration of the mechanical advancement of the period will consist of

New and Wonderful Machinery, Complicated Pieces of Labor-Saving Mechanism, Late Inventions, Manufactured Products, &c.,

In great profusion, exhibitors having already appropriated EVERY INCH OF AVAILABLE SPACE. Besides other general features too numerous for comment, the managers have secured the following

STARTLING ATTRACTIONS:

The eclipse rifleman of the world,

DR. W. F. CARVER,

Will give daily exhibitions of that matchless skill, which has made him a marvel of superhuman dexterity, shattering glass balls in the air, and hitting coins in flight when almost invisible to the ordinary observer.

The Great Automatic Wonder, or the German's Dream,

Another feature which will afford endless delight for old and young. This extraordinary work consists of forty moving and life like miniature figures, operated by the most delicate and intricate mechanism, to see which is in itself worth a considerable journey.

ELECTRIC ILLUMINATIONS.

Floral Hall which has been beautified with exquisite taste, revealing within its ample dimensions Cascades, Streams, Fountains, Lake, Ravine, with a superb collection of Tropical and indigenous flowers, will be lighted every evening by the great ILLUMINATOR OF THE FUTURE, which will elicit the profound attention of the public.

To the grounds and gardens surrounding the building, several acres have been added, and charmingly adorned with verdure and fountains. Here stands the

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC COMFORT,

Which under the management of a popular caterer, will supply any refreshments that may be desired.

EXCURSION RATES.

The managers of the various Rail Roads centering in Pittsburgh, appreciating the grand work of the Exposition Society, have made UNPRECEDENTED CONCESSIONS in the reduction of fares for excursions, the particulars of which will be hereafter announced.

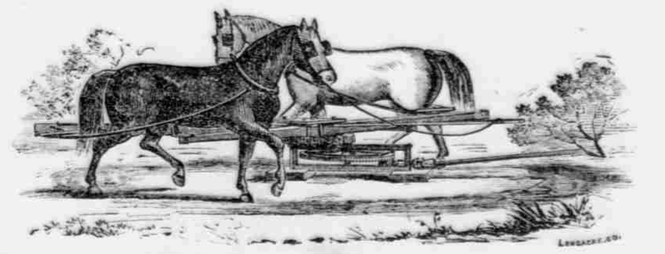
☞ A line of Omnibuses will run from the Union Depot to the Buildings. Fare, 10 cents.

General Admission to the Entire Exhibition..... 5 Cents.
Children less than twelve years of age..... 15 Cents.

FRED. A. PARKE, *General Superintendent.*
J. C. PATTERSON, *Secretary and Business Manager.*

OFFICE--Germania Bank Buildings,
Wood Street, Pittsburg, Pa.

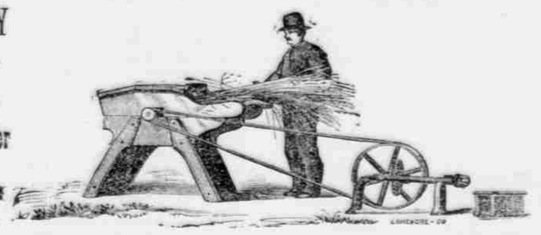
HORSE POWERS
—AND—
Threshing MACHINES!
With STRAW CARRIERS, of Different Sizes.



[The above Cut represents a Two Horse Sweep, with Iron Frame, very simple in its construction and durable. It is a Tumbling Bar Power and has an Iron Jack.]

THE OLD WAY
The Best Way.

HAVE YOUR OWN
Machine and Power
—AND—
THRESH
When it suits you.



Save Your Money and Do Your Own Threshing

WHEN YOUR MEN AND HORSES HAVE NOTHING ELSE TO DO.

Also, Cutting Boxes, School Desks, Etc.

Address: W. H. H. NIVLING & CO.,
Founders and Machinists,
TYRONE, PA.

JULY 26, 1878.-2m.

TIP-TOP DRESSING

CAN ONLY BE WELL DONE

When the New Suit is gotten from WANAMAKER & BROWN

OAK HALL

Undoubtedly THE LARGEST, THE BEST, The most reliable Clothing House.

S. E. COR. 6TH & MARKET ST.
PHILADELPHIA.

GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN,

113 and 115 Clinton Street, Johnstown,

ALWAYS HAVE THE

LARGEST AND CHEAPEST STOCK OF

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, MILINERY, CARPETS, ETC.,

TO BE FOUND IN CAMBRIA COUNTY.

☞ Don't Forget the Street and Number.

Ebensburg INSURANCE AGENCY.
T. W. DICK,
General Insurance Agent,
EBENSBURG, PA.

Policies written at short notice in the

OLD RELIABLE "ÆTNA"

And other First Class Companies.

Ebensburg, Sept. 22, 1877 -1y.*

DANIEL McLAUGHLIN, *Attorney-at-Law*, Johnstown, Pa. Office in the old Exchange building, (up-stairs,) corner of Clinton and Locust streets. Will attend to all business connected with his profession.

PARKE'S MARBLE WORKS,
139 Franklin Street, Johnstown.

MONUMENTS, HEAD and TOMB-STONES, COUNTER and CABINET SLABS, MANTELS, &c., manufactured of the very best Italian and American Marbles. Entire satisfaction guaranteed in price, design and character of work.

☞ Orders respectfully solicited and promptly filled at the very lowest cash rates. Try me.

April 24, 1873.-tf. JOHN PARKE.

F. A. SHOEMAKER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg. Office on High street, east end of residence. [1-21,'76 -tf.]

September Work—Wheat and Rye.

Sowing the fall crops is the principal work of this month. It is useless to expect a good harvest unless the sowing of the seed is well done. There are several points to be studied:

The fitting of the soil is of the greatest importance. Wheat requires a fine, mellow soil for the seed, and a light soil to be well compacted about the sowed grains. If any vacant places are left, as would be were the soil cloddy, the rootlets being exposed to air, will dry and perish. Therefore, after plowing, cultivate, or harrow repeatedly until the clods are fine.

The surface soil may be lumpy and somewhat rough, but the lumps should not be so large as to prevent the spires of wheat reaching the surface.

The roller should be used immediately after the plow, to break up the lumps: then the cultivator and harrow will finish the work. This is the proper use of the roller. Its misuse is to roll the ground after the seed has been sown, thus leaving the surface packed down close and solid, in which state it will crust over after the first shower.

An oat or barley stubble should be well cultivated to destroy the sprouted seed which has been shelled in harvesting. We have heard it said that the volunteer growth protects the sown crop, which is a great mistake; it not really weeds, and crowds the young wheat or rye, prevents it from occupying the ground, and seriously injures it.

The young plant should be well fed. A weak plant will fail unless it has plenty of the right kind of food, and such a condition as to be readily assorbed, digested and assimilated. Thoroughly decomposed stable manure furnishes such food, and is a good stand by for the entire growth of the crop. Properly prepared fertilizers rich in nitrates (containing nitrogen of potash or soda, and especially soluble phosphoric acid, which is known to have a remarkable effect on development of the young rootlets—may be used with safety and comparative certainty.

The Hessian fly has done much damage, especially to barley. The spring brood seems to have been the most injurious. Late sowing, that is after the 10th or 15th of September will tend to prevent the effective deposit of eggs, and thus greatly lessen the number and vigor of the spring brood. Although by forcing the early sown wheat to a strong growth, it can be secured against the fly, yet we then by furnish breeding places for insects whose progeny will attack the oats, barley and wheat next spring.

SHUT YOUR MOUTH!—We have been greatly distressed at the appalling ravages of yellow fever on the Mississippi. May you abide safely under the Almighty's wing. Many years ago a little book, with the curious title of "Shut Your Mouth," was published by Mr. Catlin, whose portraits of Indian chiefs used to adorn the Smithsonian institution at Washington. Mr. Catlin, a portrait painter, was brought very low by bleeding at the lungs, and, as a last resort, he went far west of the Mississippi and lived among the wild Indians. He noticed their freedom from pulmonary and malarial diseases. He noticed, too, that they invariably breathed through their nostrils, and, indeed, rarely opened their mouths. He learned that it was taught them from their earliest infancy, the mother watching her sleeping babe, and compressing its lips as often as they opened.

After a long, arduous struggle he managed to do this himself. His lung troubles at once began to disappear, and he dwelt amid malarious marshes both in North and South America with impunity. On his voyage home from the latter, he pointed out a fellow passenger those who habitually breathed through the mouth. The yellow fever broke out on the vessel, and all those, and only those who did it, died.

Now we don't know how much importance to attach to this, but as Mr. Catlin evidently fancied he had found a panacea for many of our bodily ills, and took the trouble to write a book in which he urgently entreats the adoption of the custom, we think it worth mentioning at this time. "Shut your mouth," therefore. It will do you no harm—it may do you good—and will very likely do your neighbor good.—*Sawyer, Wallace & Co.'s Circular, September 2.*

DOMESTICATED EELS.—The Boston *Globe* cites a curious case at Rockport of the singular attachment sometimes instituted between man and the lower animals. A Mr. Hale has been from a long time accustomed to throw bits of food for some eels in a little brook that runs along the back of his lot. Latterly he observed that they seemed to be waiting for his visit, and with a little training they were induced to eat food directly from his hand. Then they learned to play and frolic about his fingers, held in the water, and enjoyed his caresses. More recently the largest one of the four—a huge old fellow, over two feet long and very large around—allows Mr. Hale to take him entirely out of the water and slide him about freely from hand to hand, apparently enjoying the novel gymnastics.

When Mr. H. goes to the brook he calls them with a peculiar whistle, and they soon come rushing briskly from down stream. Not long ago he brought them his usual lunch of fish and mackeral, when only the large one came. The eel waited a few moments, then turned down stream, and soon came back bringing his tardy family to supper. This shows there is a touch of human nature in them, for any ordinary biped boarder would have pitched in without waiting and cleared the table.